THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 1 FEBRUARY, 1834. [NO. 2308.

NOTICE.—An appeal to the public on this side of India on beaalf of the Caledonian Asylum of London, having been entrusted to the undersigned by the Directors of that Institution, it is intimated that the Revd. JOSEPH LAUR E, in furtherance of the benevolent object in question, will preach a Sermon at the Scotch Church on Sunday morning the 9th of February, after which a collection in aid of the charity, will be made at the doors.

FORBES AND CO.
REMINGTON AND CO.
RITCHIE, STEWART AND CO.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration to the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of COONVERJEE BHICCAJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, may be committed to HEERABOYE, alias SOONA OW, the widow of the Intestate; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized—Dated this 31st day of January, 1834.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર

શ્રી • ચુમળજીવાલો • પારશી • મરનાર • કુવરજી લીખાજી ની • શરવે • માલ • મીલકતનુ • તથા • લેવડ • દેવડનુ • અખત્યારનામું • જેવા • રાજ • શ્રી ચુમળજી • ની • જુદી ફેટર ની • શુપરીમ • કોરટમા • એ • વકાર • વીલે • મરનાર ની • વીધવા • ડીરાંબાઇ તથા • તેને • લોકો • ચુનાવડુ • કરીબી • કેરેક્ટર તેને અરજ • કરી • છે • જે • મહને • મલે — એ • વારતે • શરવે • લોકો • જોકીજ • હોવા • બા બશતા • હોએ • તેનાંએને • અહેર • થાએ — તારીખ ૩૧ મી • જાનીવારી ૧૮૩૪ •

હેય — ડબલીકુ — મારીશ

વકીલ •

NOTICE.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Bombay for the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, lately established at Calcutta, and is authorized to grant Policies of Insurance on Vessels and Merchandize to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees (1,50,000) on one vessel, the Policies being payable at Calcutta, or London, as the case may be.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE,
Agent.

Bombay, 24th January, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Gentry and public in general, are respectfully informed, that Mr. WINCENT, (proprietor of the Panwell Tavern) is prepared to make himself extensively useful, and will gladly attend to all requisitions he may receive from the Presidency or Interior, in Embarking and Disembarking Baggage, procuring Boats of every description, and land carriage of whatever kind required, viz.

Hammauls,
Camels,
Tattoos,
Bullocks and Carts.

All on terms the most reasonable.

Mr. WINCENT is very thankful for the return, his best exertions to please have procured for him, and hopes by his continued unremitted attention to the wishes and desires of the gentry and public, to deserve and receive their continued favor and support.

Panwell, 18th Jan., 1834.

TO be sold by private contract—The leasehold House and Premises at Byculla, the property of the late Mrs. NESBITT and now in the occupation of Colonel KENNEDY, together with stabling and other outhouses; and the adjoining field containing about 5 Begahs of land with Coach House and other buildings upon it.

For particulars enquire at the Office of JAMES PATCH, Attorney.

Bombay, 31st January, 1834.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work is printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former is six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

FOR SALE—A Neat London built Open Carriage, with a pair of well matched bright Bay Horses, with Harness.

Enquire at the Courier Office.

VALUABLE LAW AND OTHER BOOKS FOR PUBLIC SALE.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 3d instant, at their Rooms, a collection of the above, belonging to MARTIN WES , Esq. Catalogues may be had on application.

The Books may be viewed four days before the sale.

Bombay, 1st Feb., 1834.

NOTICE.

THIS day, Saturday the 1st of February Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND, CO., will submit for sale, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, two pair of Grey Arab Carriage Horses. The well known Bay Arab (Lady's) Horse "Forrester."

A London built Barouche.

A ditto Phaeton, with shifting seats, Hoods, Rain and Sun skreens, &c. and two sets of Carriage Harness.

The above are the property of His Excellency, SIR COLIN HALKETT, Commander in Chief, and may be inspected previous to the sale, standing in the rear of the camp on the esplanade.

TO BE SOLD—The property of a Gentleman about to embark for Europe.

A light, open English built carriage, with grasshopper springs, and patent axles—in excellent repair.

A pair of Grey carriage horses and harness

A saddle horse 15 hands high, an excellent charger, and carries a Lady.

If not disposed of by private contract, the same will be submitted for public sale this day, at the Rooms of FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. to whom applications are to be made.

Bombay, 1st February, 1834.

THIS Day, Saturday, the 1st February, at 11 A. M., Messrs FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will submit for sale, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, without reserve, a variety of Furniture and other Property. belonging to parties embarking for Europe, consisting of a new Jackwood Side-Board, Dining, Breakfast and Sofa Tables, Large and Small Cots, a Cheval Glass, Ebony and other Chairs with cushions, a small assortment of Plate an Plated articles, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c. &c., a pair of Pistols by "Nock', a variety of new and second hand Saddlery, Hair Powder, Cotton Umbrellas of divers colours, a pair of Globes, several of "*Day's*" *Patent Stick Guns*, a variety of Books, Trunks, Boxes, &c. a double barrel Tiger Rifle by Mortimer.

AT ½ PAST 12,

They will sell the Carriages and Horses of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, as stated above: a Barouche, Horses and Harness, a ditto, ditto, a Coach, a Bengal Palanquin Carriage, an English built Phæton, a Black Stud bred Charger, 5 years old, rising 14-2, sound and quiet, his pedigree accompanies; a very superior Bay Cavalry Charger, 14-2½, high of great power and figure.

A Bay Arab 14-1½, a promising young Horse, a Brown ditto, ditto, and a variety of other Cattle, &c.; also at 2 P. M. about 30 Hhds. of Ind, and Smith's Pale Ale.

AND AT 4 P. M.,

The suite of Tents on the S. part of the Esplanade, recently vacated by W. B. Martin, Esq. Terms of Sale of the Tents—CASH: and the lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down, and to be cleared from the ground forthwith.

N. B.—The Tents to be sold separately, and are worthy the notice of parties requiring such accommodations.

Nesbit Lane, 1st Feb. 1834.

ON Monday next, the 3d February, 1834, at ½ past 11 A. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, at the depot Bungalow, Colabah, the Household Furniture and property of *Captain Maclean*, Queen's Royals, consisting of Plate, Plated and Glass Ware, Hanging Lamps, Wall Shades, Dinner and Tea services, Queen's Ware, Cooking Utensils, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Couches, a *Chariot* and *Horses*, Saddlery, &c. &c.

N. B. The road to Colabah will be passable the whole of the day of sale.

FOR sale—A completely new suite of Field Officer's Tents, consisting of,

A Large double poled Tent, 24 feet by 14, with outer Walls, a Beechoba 11 feet square, a large Rowtee and a necessary Tent. Price, 700 Rs.

A Captain's Tents, with outer wall. Rs. 300
A Single poled Tent..... " 200
A Beechoba..... " 100

Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

THE HOE.

TO be sold—The above residence on the highest part of Malabar Hill, well suited for a small family or two Bachelors.

For particulars inquire of FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. or at Randal Lodge.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. beg to notify to their Friends and the Public in general, that they have on sale, at their Godowns, the undermentione WINES, &c., which they recommend to notice, vizt:—

Superior Rich Mellow London Particular Madeira, from "*Murdoch, Shortridge and Co.*" in wood, at 750 Rs. per Pipe.

This same Wine in Bottle, sealed and branded, *M. S. and Co.* at per dozen..... Rs. 26

This Wine has been selected, and sent out to express order.

SHERRIES.—In wood per Pipe..500 at 700
Hogshead 250 at 350
Carbonell in Bottle, at per dozen.....26 Rs.
London bottled, from other Houses, per doz. 15 at 21 Rs.
Country bottled...18 at 21 Rs.

BRANDY.—Superior London bottled Cognac, at per dozen.....Rs. 16
Very old French Brandy,..„ 21
Ditto....Ditto.... „ .. „ 18
Ditto...Ditto. ... „ .. „ 15

GIN.———Graham's Cordial Geneva.....„ ...„ 20
Christopher's Hollands Gin.....„ .. „ 14

WHISKEY.—Real Glenlivet.... „ .. „ 21
Old West Indian Rum Shrub, in Quarts „ 03
Hoffman's Cherry Ratafia, per doz. Pints „ 30
Ditto, Raspberry do. .. ..„ 30
Genuine Creme de Noveau (Rouge).... „ 30
Dunbar's Raspberry Ratifia..... „ 24
Do. Cherry..do..... „ 24

The following French Wines have been recently received, and are moderately priced to ensure a speedy sale:—

Superior 2nd Growth Claret, St. Julien, Pierre, and Monton, at per dozen	.. Rs.	20
Chateau Lafitte.....	"	"	15
" Marganx.....	"	"	15
" Leoville.....	"	"	15
White Hemitage.....	"	"	25
Full bodied old Sauterne.....	"	"	18
Lighter do.....	"	"	14
Schloss Johannisberg.....	"	"	50
Do. (Taefel Wein).....	"	"	25
Rheingaur....at.....	"	"	55
Carbonell's 1st Growth Claret..	"	"	45
Ditto 2nd.....	"	"	30
Ditto Old Port.....	"	"	24
Port from other Houses.....	"	"	21

N. B. A large stock of Ripe Hodgson's, Bass's, Allsopp', and Barclay and Perkin's Pale Ales, in bottle, always on hand: Manilla Cheroots, Gilman's Stores, &c, &c. A liberal allowance made when large quantities are taken.

Nesbit Lane, 1st February, 1834.

SALE BY AUCTION.
BECK AND CO.

ON Tuesday next, the 4th instant, will hold their customary weekly auction and dispose of the undermentioned Goods viz. A large quantity of cut and plain Glass Ware, comprising Wine, Claret, Liqueur and Lumboo Glasses, Tumblers, Goblets, Wine Coolers, Finger Cup, Decanters, Oil Burners, Hanging and Cabin Lamps, &c &c. Plated Cruit and Liquor Frames, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Argand Lamps, 30 Dozen of excellent Essence of Peppermint, Cochin Candles, Bengal Ghoracco, a few pieces of Fustian, Corderoy and Russia Duck, a small quantity of Rope, sundry Wines, Liquors and Beer, a great variety of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. any Vehicles, Horses and other cattle that may be received.

Forbes Street, 1st February 1834.

THE FIFTY FOURTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

1	Prize	of		1,00,000
1	Do	of		50,000
1	Do	of		30,000
1	Do	of		20,000
1	Do	of		10,000
2	Do	of	5000	10,000
7	Do	of	2000	14,000
16	Do	of	1000	16,000
20	Do	of	500	10,000
25	Do	of	300	7,500
175	Do	of	200	35,000
750	Do	of	130	97,500

1000 Prizes.
3000 Blanks. Rupees 4,00,000

4000 Tickets.

Tickets and shares in the above lottery are for sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices viz:—

Whole tickets at Rs. 105 0 0 each
Half Do „ 52 2 0
Quarter Do „ 26 2
One eighth do „ 13
Terms C
B

TO LET
Ch
FRIT

WANTED—For the 18th Regiment N. I., a European capable of instructing and leading a Brass Band; a liberal salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the officer commanding the regiment

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 1st Feb., 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

SHERRY of various qualities in cases of 3 dozen, at from Rs. 33 to Rs. 75 per case. Apply to DUNCAN GIBB and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 1st Feb., 1834.

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

A Fresh arrival by the Ship *La France*, direct from the Proprietors, in one dozen cases, at Rs. 25 per dozen. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 1st February, 1834.

DESTOURNEL, COS CLARET.

THE undersigned expect daily to receive a fresh supply of this highly esteemed Claret, direct from the Proprietor.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Dady's Buildings, 1st Feb. 18 4

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs. 30	per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	" 26	per doz.
Ditto in Pints.....	" 14	per doz.
Port Wine,.....	" 20	per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 1st February, 1834.

NOTICE.—MADAME BURUGORI has the honor to announce to the public in general, that she has removed from the House in Dean Street, in the Fort, to one situated at Mazagon near the Mount, lately occupied by Dr. Macleod, where she has for Sale on Commission, a variety of Ladies Dresses and Bonnets of the latest fashion in Paris, handsome new pattern silks, satins, crapes, waistbands, ribbands, blond lace, Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, Caps, Flowers, &c. &c. All of which have just arrived from France, and are of the most superior quality.

M. B. continues to make Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, Riding Habits, &c. &c. &c., and, in offering her thanks for the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed on her, trusts she will be favored with a continuation of it.

Bombay, 1st February, 1834.

TO BE LET—The well known and pleasant House called Camballa, situated on the Breach.

Ditto, ditto, called Chinchpooghly, lately occupied by Archdeacon Thomas Carr.

Ditto, ditto, vacated by Capt. Jameson.

Ditto, ditto, lately occupied by Dr. Wight.

For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, Fort.

Bombay, 1st Febuary

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE, No. 35, in recently vacated by

Do. at Colaba just

LIANT.

Apply to CUR

FOR SALE at the Courier Office,
The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from
No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE EUPHRATES, 600 Tons, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander, now daily expected, and will have immediate despatch. Plans, of her Cabins can be seen at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND Co.
1st *February*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON, CALLING AT CANANORE AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE fine Teak built Ship LADY NUGENT, of 600 Tons, LUCAS PERCIVAL, Commander, H. C. S., will sail from Bombay on the 16th instant. This Ship has splendid accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be had and further particulars known on application to the Commander at the Office of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.
Bombay, 1st *February*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO FALMOUTH,
THE Ship SEVERN, of 500 tons, ADAM DIXON, Commander, will be dispatched about the first of March.
This ship has a Poop and excellent accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.
Apply to Captain DIXON, or to RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO.
Bombay, 1st *Feb.*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,
THE remarkably fast sailing Barque MARY CATHERINE, B. R. JONES, Burthen 391 tons, has good accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will be despatched about 15th February. Apply to GISBORNE, MENZIES AND CO.
Rampart Row. 31st *January*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.
THE Barque EGYPTIAN, W. LILLBURN, Commander, 360 Tons, having all her dead weight on board, is reaady to receive Cargo as such offers, and will proceed to sea, with every dispatch. Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 29th *Jan.*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO MANGALORE, COCHIN, AND COLOMBO,
THE Fine fast sailing Brig ROBERT QUAYLE, of 356 Tons, ADAM BLEASDALE, Commander, will sail positively on the 3rd or 4th Proximo.—Apply to the Commander at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.
Bombay, 31st. *January*, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS
BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 17th *January*, 1834.

No. 37.—It appearing by the East India Register corrected to the 29th May 1833, that lieutenant James Harvey, of the 1st or grenadier regiment native infantry, died in Europe on the 15th February last, supernumerary lieutenant W. W. Baker, of that regiment, is admitted on the effective strength from the 16th February, 1833.

Bombay Castle, 20th *January*, 1834.

No. 38.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the general department under date the 16th instant, to appoint assistant surgeon H. M. Felix, to act as civil surgeon and assistant Garrison surgeon at Broach, during the absence of assistant surgeon J. Mc Morris

Bombay Castle, 21st *January*, 1834.

No. 39.—The following appointment is made:—
Ensign W. C. Stather, to be acting quarter master and interpreter to the 1st or grenadier regiment native infantry.

Bombay Castle, 23rd *January*, 1834.

No. 40.—With reference to general order under date the 1st June, No. 249 of 1833, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the ordnance contingent bills for extra artificers, be accompanied by certified extracts, from the bazar perricks, which are to be deemed by the several paymasters, sufficient authority for paying the bills, provided that the rates of hire charged, do not exceed [illegible] in the perrick.

[illegible].—Major W. K. Lester, of the regiment of artillery, allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit [illegible].

[illegible] T. D. Morris, paymaster, Poona [illegible] is permitted to visit the presidency on private affairs, from the 25th instant [illegible], and captain J. Jopp is [illegible] responsibility of that [illegible].

[illegible] of the Bengal [illegible] sea for a [illegible] health.

Engineers.

Mr. Charles Walker.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 13th Jan. 1834.

Medical establishment.

Mr. Mark Alexander Ranclaud.....13th Jan. 1834.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court:—

Assistant surgeon J. A. Lawrence, medical establishment.

Ditto S. Fraser, medical establishment.—Do...do...

No. 47.—The furlough to sea, granted to surgeon J. Walker, medical store-keeper at the presidency under date the 22d June 1833, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of three months, on the same account.

No. 48.—The following appointment is made:—

Ensign T. Postans of the 15th regiment native infantry to be line adjutant at Bhooj, *vice* Denton resigned the situation.—Date of appointment, 16th January 1834.

No. 49.—Captain J. R. Woodhouse, of the 6th regiment native infantry, is appointed deputy judge advocate general to the Poona division of the army, *vice* Hamilton, who vacates on his promotion to a majority.—Date of appointment 24th December 1833.

No. 50.—The leave to the Neelgherries, granted to sub-conductor H. Lawless, of the commissariat department, under date the 24th March 1832, and extended on the 17th September 1832, and 3d April and 14th September last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of two months, on the same account.

No. 51.—The following arrangement is confirmed:—

Captain D. Cunningham, of the 2nd regiment of light cavalry, to act as deputy assistant quarter master general of the northern division of the army, from the date of the departure of lieutenant Holland to the presidency.

No. 52.—Senior ensign John Leslie Hendley, is to take rank the 24th December 1833, and is posted to the 21st regiment native infantry, *vice* Twynam promoted.

Bombay Castle, 27th *January*, 1834.

No. 53.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the general order of 19th April 1825 (*vide* 1st supplement page 77 art. 20) to officers who may pass an examination in the Guzerattee language, who will consequently be hereafter entitled to the six months allowance of rupees (30) thirty per mensem, in addition to any claim on account of that language, in addition to any claim on account of Hindoostanee or Mahratta.

No. 54.—The following alterations and promotions are made:—

Regiment of Artillery.

Senior lieutenant colonel E. Hardy (retired) to be colonel, *vice* Hessman deceased.—Date of rank 28th May 1833.

Adjutant of rank.

Lieutenant colonel A. Manson C. B. to take rank, *vice* Hardy promoted,—28th May 1833.

Major T. Groundwater, captain J. W. Fraser, and 1st lieutenant W. A. St Clair, to take rank in succession to Manson promoted.—Do. do. do.

2nd lieutenant J. B. Woosnam, admitted on the effective strength, from the 28th May 1833, *vice* St Clair promoted.

Captain J. T. Leslie, and 1st lieutenant J. N. Rooke, to take rank, in succession to Law deceased,—24th Dec. 1833.

2nd lieutenant D. J. Cannon admitted on the effective strength from the 24th December 1833, *vice* Rooke promoted.

Promotions.

Senior lieutenant colonel L. C. Russell to be colonel, *vice* Hardy retired.—Date of rank 26th Dec. 1833.

Senior major, T. Stevenson, to be lieutenant colonel, *vice* Russell promoted.—Do. do. do.

Captain W. Miller to be major, 1st lieutenant A. Rowland to be captain, and 2nd lieutenant R. C. Wormald to be 1st lieutenant, in succession to Stevenson promoted,—Do. do. do.

Supernumerary lieutenent R. W. Chichester, to be admitted on the effective strength from the 26th December 1833, *vice* Wormald promoted.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th *January*, 1834.

The two months leave of absence, granted to assistant surgeon Burnes, under date the 25th October last, is to be reckoned from the first December 1833.

Assistant surgeon W. R. Deacon is appointed surgeon to the residency at Bhooj, from the 1st February 1834, in succession to assistant surgeon Burnes, returning to Europe.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th *January*, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit lieutenant W. Igglesden, of the Indian navy, to proceed to England on furlough, on urgent private affairs, agreably to the existing regulations.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 24th *January*, 1834.

Mr. A. Corfield, to be assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 29th *January*, 1834.

Mr. John Gordon, second assistant to the Collector of Kaira is allowed to remain at the presidency, for a period of ten days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 3rd instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE JOHN EARL OF CLARE.
President and Governor in Council.

MY LORD.—As we observe by the Public Journals, that at the Meeting held at Calcutta on the 7th Instant, it was finally resolved to run the Forbes [illegible]mer three voyages between that city and Suez [illegible]erms proposed by the Supreme Government, [illegible]xious to present to your Lordship in [illegible]e view, for the purpose of being [illegible]tice of the Honorable the Court [illegible] which confirm us in our ori[illegible] infancy of the undertak[illegible] between *India* and [illegible]lly and effectually [illegible], for we par[illegible]o bear in [illegible]aking, *land* that is to be provided for, and not simply the Communication between *Calcutta* and *Suez* or *Bombay* and *Suez*.

The permanent establishment of Steam Communication between *India* and *England* being professedly the ultimate object in view, the primary step towards the attainment of this desirable end would naturally be to fix upon the nearest point in India to communicate with Suez which afforded the requisite advantages of Dock Yards, artificers, &c. and when this Communication had been permanently secured, the next step that would naturally suggest itself would be, to commence a Communication between Suez and the more distant Ports of India as the wants and resources of the Public became developed; and we do not see how, if the general interests of India are alone consulted, this course of proceeding can be reversed with advantage to these interests. The process by which Steam Communication is to be commenced between England and India by the way of Calcutta instead of Bombay appears to us to be as inexpedient, in reference to expence and other material points, as if Steam Communication between Ireland and England had been proposed to be undertaken from Dublin to London by the way of the Thames instead of Holyhead!

It was no doubt the obvious soundness of the principle described in the preceding paragraph, combined with the experience derived from the four voyages of the Hugh Lindsay, which demonstrated that intelligence from England to Bombay could be conveyed in fifty nine days (in the absence even of any preconcerted arrangement for Steam Communication in the Mediterranean) that created the original impulse at this Presidency, and gave rise to the public Meeting here on the 14th May last. At this Meeting, as your Lordship in Council is aware, a series of Resolutions were agreed upon to promote the establishment of a permanent Steam Communication between India and Great Britain by Bombay and Suez, and this line of Communication was unanimously approved of throughout India, including the Towns of Calcutta and Madras. It is not our intention to enter into the reasons which have been assigned for subsequently substituting Calcutta for Bombay, as the point of departure, but we take it for granted that Steam Communication between *India* and *Europe* is really considered at Calcutta, to be best promoted by this change of design, and at all events we feel assured that the Home Authorities will decide this point in reference solely to the most effective and economical mode of Communication between the two Countries.

We consider it to be beyond dispute that the main object to be consulted at present by the introduction of Steam Navigation is the conveyance of Intelligence between India and Europe, whilst the conveyance of Passengers is an object of far inferior importance, and a glance at the Map might suffice to show the natural advantages possessed by Bombay over Calcutta, from its comparative proximity to Suez as the proper point of Communication; but, in order more distinctly to demonstrate this, we beg to observe to your Lordship in Council that the distance by Sea from Calcutta round Ceylon, to Point de Galle, and from thence to Suez by Socotra is 4413 miles, whilst the distance from Bombay to Suez, by the usual course taken by the Hugh Lindsay, is 2990 miles, making a difference in distance of 1423 miles, so that one *complete* voyage between *Calcutta* and *Suez* is within 100 miles of one complete voyage *and a half* between *Bombay* and *Suez*.

The Post travels between Calcutta and Bombay in 15 days and 4 hours, on an average, during the fair season, and in 16 days and 6 hours during the rains, and an Express in the former season travels the distance in 11 days and 10 hours, and in the latter, in 13 days. To Madras the Post travels, on an average, in 9 days and 9 hours during the fair season, and an Express in 6 days and 14 hours, and little difference prevails between the two Seasons so as to affect the Post. As the Passage between Bombay and Suez might be accomplished by a suitable Steamer in 23 days we entertain no doubt that the Mails would reach Calcutta from Suez during the greater part of the year in 35 days and Madras in 30 days by the way of Bombay, and we therefore come to the conclusion that the conveyance from Suez round Ceylon, to Calcutta would not be so expeditious as by the route of Bombay.

The facts we have stated necessarily render us apprehensive that the enormous additional charge which must be incurred by adopting the distant Port of Calcutta in preference to this Port as the connecting point between *Europe* and *India*, in the infancy of the undertaking, may discourage the whole design, and your Lordship in Council may, in some degree, judge of the probable difference of expense by what we have already shown—that the difference of distance to be traversed by Steam, in a *complete* Voyage from *Calcutta* amounts to 2846 miles more than from *Bombay*. A reference to the Government establishment found requisite to maintain Steam Communication between Falmouth and Malta, a distance only half of that between Calcutta and Suez, will prove to your Lordship in Council, and to the Honorable the Court of Directors the vast expense requisite to keep up the latter, whilst nothing is likely to be gained in point of time nor any advantage to be derived to the public in India which cannot be equally derived by the Steamer going from Bombay, excepting so far as the conveyance of Passengers to the Towns of Calcutta and Madras is concerned, for those proceeding to the Interior of any part of India would always find Bombay the most convenient point of debarkation.

Having throughout steadily advocated the cause of Steam Navigation between *Europe* and *India*, in the first instance, by the way of Bombay, we have felt it our imperative duty towards the Subscribers, whose interest we represent, to submit the present remarks to your Lordship in Council, which we do upon the conviction of the superior local advantages possessed by Bombay over Calcutta in the important object of connecting *India* with *Europe* by Steam, and under the belief that this primary object being attained, Steam Communication, with all its advantages, will be extended not only to Calcutta but to every part of the East.

The Hugh Lindsay Steamer being on the eve of departure for Suez, we have only further earnestly to solicit your Lordship in Council to bring to the notice of the Honorable the Court of Directors, by this opportunity, the efforts which have been made by the Public in India, as exhibited in a Subscription amounting to £ 28,000 in furtherence of the interesting object of Steam Communication between India and Great Britain which involves high Political and important Commercial considerations independent of objects of private and domestic interest, and we respectfully trust that your Lordship in Council will convey to the Honorable the Court of Directors our anxious hope that they will afford their liberal support to the undertaking.

	Rupees.
Calcutta	1,58,535
Madras	41,092
Bombay	84,299

We have, &c.

R. Wallace,	F. McGillivray,
D. Greenhill,	C. S. Steuart,
J. H. Wilson,	D. Barr,
J. Bax.	L. Grant,
J. Wedderburn,	J. Skinner,
J. Crawford,	E. Frederick,
R. Cogan,	G. Ashburner.
H. P. Hadow,	

Bombay, 28th *January*, 1834.

To the Chairman and Members of the Bombay Steam Navigation Committee.

GENTLEMEN.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st and 28th instant, and to inform you, in reference to the former, that his Lordship in Council will instruct the officiating superintendent of the Indian Navy, to take the requisite steps for complying with your suggestion, by stationing one of the Hon'ble Company's vessels at Socotra, to meet the *Forbes* Steamer on her first and second voyages between that Island and Calcutta, for the purpose of conveying hither the packets destined for this Presidency.

2d. I am further directed to state, in reply to the latter communication, that His Lordship in Council entirely concurs in the arguments and conclusion advanced by you in regard to Bombay being the most eligible Port for the establishment of a permanent Steam Communication between Europe and India and, in forwarding a copy of your letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors, will not fail to support the important object you have in view.

Bombay Castle, 30th *January*, 1834. I have, &c. JOHN BAX, *Secy. to Govt.*

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's names	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Hugh Lindsay :	This day.. ...	Suez	
Victory	To-morrow....	London.....	Cape.
Lady Nugent...	16th inst.....	Ditto. ...	Ditto.
Severn	About 1st Mar.	Falmouth...	Direct.
Fergus.....	To-day	Greenock...	Ditto.
Annandale.....	About 6th inst.	Liverpool...	Ditto.
Mary Catharine.	About 15th do.	Ditto.....	Ditto.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent. Remittable Loan.....	136	141
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 1 *a* 320, 1st class,.....	11	
321 *a* 1040, 2nd class.....	19	
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd class,.....	16	
Second five per cent. Loan.....	110	112
Third five per cent. Loan	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight.....	107	
Bills on Madras 30 days sight.....	102	
Bills on London 6 months sight.....	1 1 9	
Spanish Dollars per 100.....	223	
Sovereigns each.....	11 4	

HIGH WATER TABLE,—1st. FEBRUARY, 1834

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday.....	3 52	4 27
Sunday.....	5 06	5 45
Monday.....	6 21	6 58
Tuesday.....	7 28	7 58
Wednesday.....	8 23	8 48
Thursday.....	9 09	9 30
Friday.....	9 49	10 09

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Assist. Surg. Leggett, Medical Establishment, from Ahmedabad.
Lieut. F. Durack, Staff, from Dapoolie.
Lieut. Wilson, Staff, from Deesa.
Assist Surg. H. L. Hathorn, 15th Regt. N. I. from Bhooj.
Ensign R. P. Hogg, 2d Gr. Regt. from Poona.
Captain Clibborn, 1st Gr. Regt. from do.
Captain Elder, European Regt. from do.
Lieut. Col. A. Morse, Qr. Mr. Genl. from do.
Colonel Bellasis, Engineers, from the Deccan.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. F. Durack, Staff, to Dapoolie.
Ensign J. W. Beaven, B. E. Regt. to Poona.
Captain George Smith, 26th Regt. N. I. to Kalludghee.
Ensign E. Ward, 12th N. I. to Baroda.
Assist. Surg. Leggett, Medical Establishment, to Poona.
Captain W. Jackson, 12th N. I to England.
Col S. R. Strover, Comg. Artillery, to do.
Major T. L. Groundwater, Artillery, to do.
Assistant Surgeon James Burnes, to do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH,

At Ahmedabad, on the 14th December, the Lady of Charles Scott, Esq., Medical Establishment, of a daughter.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 30th. Brig Isabella, George Maughan, Master, from Bourbon 2d Dec. Touched at Cochin.

Passengers.—Mrs. Maughan, P. Isnard, Ann Trouchet, Theodore Maizrot, H. Daniel, and 4 servants.
—do. Portuguese Brig Mary, from Demaun.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 30th. Brig Amity, John Scott, Master, to Liverpool.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Melville,
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.
FREE TRADERS,—Egyptian, Lady Nugent, Ferguson, Victory, Clarence, Severn, Quayle and Annandale.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Discovery, Kusrovie, Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw [illegible]ramgore, Prime, Caledonia, John Bannerman, Fran[illegible]

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Warden, Atteoor Rehimon, Maackbar Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Mary Catherine, Fort William, and Isabella.

FRENCH.—La Nymphe and La Zulema.

H. H. THE IMAUM'S SHIP Caroline, Arab Ship Nazereth.

VESSELS LOADING.

Kusrovie for the Malay Coast, Hydroos, for Bengal, Victory for London, and Severn for Falmouth.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 1st. FEBRUARY, 1834.

The *Victory*, Captain Biden, will sail to-morrow for London with the following passengers:—Sir Colin and Lady Halkett, Mr. and Mrs. Tufnell, and child, Col. and Mrs. Strover, and three children, Mrs. Williams and child, Mrs. Græme and child, Mrs. Shaw, and two children, Mrs. Pennyfather, and two children, Miss. Compton, Major Lester, Capt. Hebbert, Lieut. Halkett, and Lieut. Schneli.—We are requested to state that it is desirable the passengers should all be on board by 1 o'clock.

The *Hugh Lindsay* will start at about 12 o'clock to-day for Suez with her full number of passengers, and a much larger number of letters than she has ever taken before. How many of the latter there are, we have not yet been able to ascertain, but we understand they would have been much more numerous had the reduction which has lately been made by Government in the postage of overland letters been known sufficiently early throughout India for the public to take advantage of it, and had the arrangements suggested by the steam committee here in the mode of collecting postage been adopted by the Government of Bengal—As it is, letters from that Presidency are obliged to be sent under cover to some one in this island that the postage may be paid upon them, the postmasters there having no directions to receive it; and thus not only is the expense increased but those who have no correspondents here are precluded entirely from writing by the steamer. We have received one or two communications regarding this inconvenience from persons who have despatched letters to us to forward, and can only hope that it will be put an end to as soon as possible. In Madras the request of the Bombay committee was at once complied with, and the result is that a very large number of letters has been received from different parts of that Presidency.

By letters just received from Hyderabad in Scinde we learn that two engagements have taken place between some large detachments of the force assembled by the Ameers, and a party of the troops of Shah Shoojauh, the ex-King of Cabool, in both of which the Scindians have met with most signal defeat. In the last of these an uncle of Meer Sobdar's and several other chiefs of distinction are said to have been killed, and the greater part of the detachment under them to have been cut to pieces, while those who attempted to escape were drowned in the Indus. The action took place near Bukkor on the right bank of that river.

The army of the Ameers by the last accounts was in the neighbourhood of Larkhana, and consisted of about 75,000 men, a large number of whom were Beloches. Shah Shoojauh's force on the other hand amounted to about 35,000, a small portion of whom are disciplined after the European method. These numbers there can be no doubt are much beyond the truth, but that the forces on both sides are very considerable is admitted on all hands.

Some further extracts will be found in to-day's paper from the Madras Herald of the 20th ult. containing news from London up to the 28th of September, and a day or two later from Paris. By these we observe that the report we noticed in our last of an application having been made by Marshal Bourmont to Lord William Russell to mediate between Don Miguel and the Pedroites was doubted in England. They afford no other information of importance.

In to-day's paper will be found the last correspondence we shall probably have to publish for some time on the subject of steam navigation with Europe, consisting of a letter from the Bombay steam committee to the Government of this Presidency, and a reply to it, and the committee's letter of the 21st inst. On the present occasion the committee, it will be seen, have endeavoured to draw the attention of Government to the local advantages of this Port for the transmission of intelligence between Europe and India, not by weak arguments and visionary projects, but by calculations founded upon data the correctness of which it is impossible to dispute, and at the same time have requested that their representations may be brought to the notice of the Court of Directors. This application of theirs has at once been acceded to, and it is gratifying to observe that Government fully concur in their views, and have also resolved, in compliance with their suggestions, to station a vessel at Socotra for the purpose of bringing direct to Bombay such letters and papers by the Calcutta steamer as may be most readily distributed throughout India by that means.—The only difficulty therefore which remains with regard to overland communication, in the present stage of the undertaking, is to ascertain how the packets are to be separated when the steamer arrives at Socotra. This point of course ought to be decided by the parties themselves who are most interested in it; and as they must come to a determination of some kind or other on the subject it would be well for them examine the calculations of the two committees before they make up their minds. By the estimates of the Calcutta committee as published with their letter of the 8th November to the Supreme Government, it will be seen that they expect their steamer to return from Suez in from 27 to 30 days. That they are much too sanguine however is evident, as they anticipate that she will proceed at the rate of nearly 8 miles an hour, and be detained only a day at each of the coal depôts; whereas the probability is that there will be a detention of at least two days at each depôt, and that the speed of the steamer will hardly average 6 miles an hour at the utmost. Under these circumstances it is almost certain that the packets which continue with her will not reach Calcutta in less than 35 or 36 days from the period of her departure from Suez; while those forwarded through Bombay, judging by what takes place every day, must arrive there in two or three days less time. Taking the calculations however of the two committees as they have been published, and allowing those of the Bengal committee to be as correct as those of the committee at this Presidency, the result even then will be that the packets by the Bombay vessel will arrive at Allahabad and all the provinces to the westward of that station before the Forbes can reach Calcutta.

If therefore the overland packets at Socotra are to be separated with a view to the convenience of the parties to whom they are addressed, as they of course should be, it is clear that at least nine tenths of them must be forwarded through this Presidency.

But as there is reason to believe that only such as are expressly required to be despatched by that route will be transferred from the steamer to the Bombay vessel, it would be well for residents in the western provinces of Bengal, in the whole of the new Presidency of Agra, in Central India, and throughout the greater part of the Madras territories to meet together and send requisitions to that effect to the Post Master General at Calcutta, who, by the arrangement between the Supreme Government and the committee there, is to have the entire management of the overland packets.

CALCUTTA.

The *D'Auvergne*, it seems, brings out a set of copper boilers for the *Enterprize*; and letters have been received by her which mention, that in November last at the least, another shipment of iron steamers would take place. The delay has been occasioned chiefly by the introduction of some improvement, of the nature of which we are not exactly informed. It would seem by a communication received by this opportunity, that the attention of Engineers in England is directed with much anxiety towards India, and that they are looking forward confidently to the extension of steam navigation here.

As there has been some discussion lately on the subject of steam carriages, the following extract of a letter on that subject from a gentleman connected with Messrs. Maudslay's establishment, will no doubt be read with interest:—

"Mr. Field has been much engaged for some time in contriving a good boiler for a steam caariage for a Sir Charles Dance (a Colonel in the army) who has been pursuing this scheme on a modification of Gurney's tabular boiler, and the thing now is so far completed as to go with tolerable certainty at 12 miles per hour on the common road. Yesterday a party went 18 miles on the Brighton road and back very successfully; we therefore cannot but hope that by the time of your return to Great Britain, if indeed it be not too quickly, you will be enabled to step into a Brighton steamer after breakfasting in town, spend the day at Brighton and return in the evening without any danger from restive horses. Sir Charles went down yesterday to make the necessary arrangements for relays of water and coke in the place of hay and oats, at the proper distances; and we expect some day next week to take a batch of M. P.'s down as an experimental trip, after which, if all go well, it is probable that four or five carriages will be ordered, preparatory to making a more extended display of the system. I feel often as if this were something like "Castle Building" and on a sandy foundation: but when we look at the progress of steam by navigation within the last twenty years, who shall say that another such period will not raise trophies equally splendid by *land*? a man would have been called mad who would have asserted 35 years ago that steam packets to Corfu would have been established with a regularity competing with that of a mail coach, during the life time of any man then living; but now that the thing has been done for two years, with a punctuality really admirable, we think nothing of it, so I trust it may prove with your undertaking on the Indian rivers, causing the next generation, or even the present if it please you better, to hail the name of Jonston as the founder and of course the "*comptroller*" of an establishment of steamers that shall rapidly advance the civilization and commercial intercourse of countless millions of the untutored tribes of Hindostan."

The fact is, as we have repeatedly stated, steam carriages in common roads would have been in general use some years ago; but for the prohibitory tolls which the representatives of certain vested interests have a deep stake in maintaining.—*Bengal Hurkaru, January* 13.

Expectation was on tip-toe all yesterday, while the busy workmen were fixing fire-works in all directions. Long before sun-set, a double row of hackeries (uncattled—it were a compliment to say *unhorsed*) lined one side of the Chowringhee Road and the centre road of the old Course, and large groups of Natives were tripping briskly along to see the preparations, and choose the spot which was to give them the most brilliant display. The rocky sides of Mount Etna looked already vitrified. The bamboo frames of ships and animals and castles, the scaffolding round the Ochterlony Monument and the chimney of the steam engine at Chandpal Ghat, the mimic groves and the crosses and circles and other pendulous devices of shapes as mysterious as Masonic signs, were all full of promise to the fire-worshippers of the evening. While the last rays of the sun glanced off brightly from the gilded freeze of the pillared building in front of Government House, which seemed intended to represent the India House, in Leadenhall street, we saw a set of twenty-four puppets decked out (proh pudor!) with *petticoats* of scarlet and blue and other gay colors, and waiting to repose their dignified persons in the seats of honor reserved for them in their imperial apartment, as soon as it should be ready. Hammers were still going briskly, along Esplanade Road and the Chowringhee Road, in fitting up rows of seats and temporary verandahs. Such was the eagerness to get a good peering place, that a single verandah was let for 200 rupees, and tickets for those of the four-storied houses of Mackintosh and Co. were let, we believe, to the amount of more than 1000 rupees. Even the thatched sheds of the Bazar in the Chowringhee Road had their top-gallant look-out rooms, not unlike the steersman's seat in some of the country boats. Then came two hours of darkness and suspense. But long before eight o'clock, every one was in his place, and two of the verandahs of Government house lined with rows of benches, were occupied by about 300 ladies and gentlemen, and the third in the east wing by a large company of Natives. The signal gun fired at eight, and presently a general illumination was produced all over the course by firing the trains of the 40,000 blue lights which lined all the balustrades, besides a temporary bamboo railing along the walk by the new Strand Road and upon the glacis. The sight was extremely beautiful; but the enjoyment was momentary, for the blue lights produced an enormous cloud of smoke which almost suffocated those who happened to be enclosed within the rows, and at once obscured the whole scene, to such a degree that the rest of the exhibition was invisible, except the rockets and shells and small balloons, and a few wheels and flower pots or other objects which happened to be within a few feet of the spectator. The same account is given by every body—those who went abroad as well as those who sat in their verandahs: the former could not even see Government House at a short distance: the latter could distinguish only the blazing foot of the Ochterlony Monument, and now and then a light at the top of it. Even the flashes of the Fort guns and of those on the *Maidan* were not seen. Etna was as much hidden from mortal eye as a volcano in the Himalayas. There seemed to be nothing but firing of cannon and *bouncing* of rockets from first to last. In short every body was disappointed.

The fact is, that it was one of those delightful clear January nights, so mild as to promise the full enjoyment of the scene, but without a breath of wind. The consequence was, that the smoke would not move from its place, and unfortunately the very nature of the first blaze of blue lights was death to the whole success of the fire works. Forty thousand blue lights placed all round and in various places intersecting the Course, could not fail to create an enormous quantity of smoke, which there was no getting rid of. We heard it surmised, that the fire-works had perhaps an unnecessary proportion of Sulphur. Of this we are no judges, and as far as we could see them, they appeared, to be all perfect of their kind: the rockets and shells produced a great variety of very beautiful constellations. In our humble opinion, there were two mistakes of arrangement—First, the blue lights should have been the final instead of the opening display—Secondly, all the rockets, trees, flowerpots, fountains, wheels, stars, &c. &c. including the fights of giants and tigers, and the eclipse of the moon, (which nobody was aware of—the real Diana chose to be a spectator,) ought to have been exhibited within a small space—say, the half circle before Government House. Nothing should have been farther off than the Ochterlony Monument. Even Etna should have spouted its sulphurous flames within the reasonable distance of an hundred yards at most. The great secret of success, we believe to be concentration. Hence the fire-works at Vauxhall appear so splendid, and hence the great pleasure always derived from the pyrotechnic exhibitions given by the Governor of Bombay at Parell. The prettiest object last night was the illumination of the *Court* of Directors and the words "God Save the King," in the thirteenth and last display.

There was a good deal of apprehension, that advantage would be taken to plunder the empty houses, while their owners and guardians were feasting their eyes with the fire-works. We are happy to report however, that no instance of theft or robbery has been yet brought to the notice of the Magistrates; and it gives us equal pleasure to say, that there was no disorder whatever in the conduct of the spectators, and that not a single accident is known to have occurred.

It has amused us a good deal, to see how the morning papers have noticed the exhibition. The *Englishman* says, with truth, it was a failure, owing to the smoke; but the *India Gazette* promises an account to-morrow "of the admirable and ingenious manner in which every thing was arranged and offered to the public gaze;" and the *Hurkaru* talks of "Major Powney's brilliant display last night, which wafted us in imagination to fairy land." Of course the two latter wrote as of the past, while it was still in the future tense.—*Calcutta Courier, January* 15.

THE MECCA PILGRIMS AT SURAT.

BY LIEUT. A. BURNES, BOMBAY ARMY.

"Toleration of religious errors is not only prudent and merciful in itself and most becoming a fallible and erring being, but is the surest and speediest way to compose religious differences, and to extinguish that most formidable bigotry and those most pernicious errors which are fed and nourished by perseeution."—*Edin. Review.*

There is a pleasing association with the name of Pilgrim which is easy of solution; as when we reflect on the circumstance of any individual undergoing hardships for his creed our sympathies are at once excited. We know without intimation from the one concerned that the Pilgrim has embarked on a journey fraught with difficulty and involving great fatigue, for which no earthly reward is to be his return. In such a train of mind I was well suited to meet a body of pilgrims a short distance from the city of Surat, on their journey to that once celebrated emporium, and which the followers of the Prophet have designated as "... of the gates of the holy city of Mecca," and fro... they were to be wafted across the Arabia... shrine of Mahomet. The party consi... or twelve individuals, who had m... from the upper provinces of ... limbs bespoke less the e... than did their fiery e... I imagined, at t... portion of ... horse's ... until ... h...

lievers" to prayer; which was considered, as I afterwards learnt, to be a most suspicious omen of the success of the pilgrimage.

The city of Surat is now only the sad remnant of fallen prosperity, but its importance in the eyes of a Musselman has not decreased with its population or commerce, and a fleet of ships sails annually from its river for the Red Sea, laden with cargoes of avowedly holy and true believers, who consider their star to be so much higher in the meridian in having taken their departure from one of the outlets to Mecca. On one occasion I had the good fortune to stand on the Banks of the Taptu when these crusaders were embarking for the holy city; it was a sight which made a deep impression on me, and I counted with wonder the hundreds who were gradually removed from the banks to the mosque which floated on the waters. Every countenance I set my eyes on, seemed more animated than another, whether I looked to the pilgrims themselves or their well-wishers who fondly gazed on them. Men, women, and children lined the river's side, and with a loud and impressive voice prayed at intervals for the blessing of God and the prophet on those who were now, on purely disinterested motives, subjecting themselves to so many perils.

A native of Europe, whose opinions tally not with those who have enlisted themselves under the standard of Islam, is apt to undervalue in a very great degree the feelings of a Mahomedan so circumstanced. Our education tells us that such a journey, enjoined by the "false prophet" of Arabia, has its origin in a cunning policy to attract money to a poor, sterile region, and that region the native soil of him who commended it; and we disregard and deprecate on that account those whom we consider the victims of such delusion, being hardly able to persuade ourselves that they are sincere or ingenuous in their professions. No sight would sooner dispel such reasoning than the one I have now described, where a body of human beings have worked themselves up to a wild phrenzy of enthusiasm at the very contemplation of what they expect to encounter, and whose every thought and hope on earth is centered in the anticipation of the sights which they long to see and the reward to which those sights in their estimation give them claim. The pilgrim who passes from his home to the shrine he is in quest of by the more arduous journey overland, has his time beguiled by the exertion he of necessity undergoes, and the fatigue of that exertion secures to him in repose a tranquil portion of the twenty-four hours. But the case is otherwise with those who are cooped up in a small vessel, without amusement or any other resource than to ponder on the subject of their seeking, end to add force to that enthusiasm which was before sufficient to generate the resolution of visiting the tomb of the prophet. I have been told that from the rising to the setting sun there is no sound heard in such a voyage but, "There is only one God, and Mahommed is the apostle of God." and though the situation is not one in which many would desire to be placed, still there can be few better opportunities for gaining an insight into the human mind.

There is no place in India where the customs and manners of the land may be studied with more advantage than at Surat. It is still sufficiently large to possess a portion of all sects and castes, and we have the unadorned Mahommedan mosque at every step, the less chaste and more gaudy pagoda of the Hindoo, the secret "Atush Byram" or fire-temple of the Guebres, the splendid musjid of the Borahs, who have also a college for the instruction of their youth, chiefly in the Koran. Among the followers of Christ, we have the Protestant and Roman Catholic, and the more primitive sect of Armenian Christians who have been transplanted from the vicinity of Mount Ararat to the more fertile regions of India. Surat has still a population of 100,000 souls scattered about the area, which is said at the short period of forty years since, to have contained upwards to six hundred thousand human beings. The wall, built by Aurungzebe, which surrounded this hive of men, still stands with its twelve gates, named after the towns and cities to which they lead, and presents within a melancholy memorial of the fleeting uncertainty of every thing that belongs to man; yet, with such a ruin before us, how happy is the contrast to observe in any city of Asia, where intolerance was before the watchword, that each of the numerous sectaries which I have above named practise without molestations its peculiar tenets, and though these differ widely from one another they grow up together, harmoniously blended, as different plants in the same garden. Here the Hindoo vies with the Muslem in his exertion for the taboot, the festival of the Mahomedan new year, when a rich framework is chastely covered over with gold leaf and paper, out into variegated and beautiful ornaments in commemoration of the death of the sons of Ali. The "true believer" again, at the holy festival of the Hindoos, joins heart and hand in throwing the red earth, which with them ushers in the new year. Nor are these sights peculiar to the city I have named, but they are found every where, and are a singular proof how the conquerors and the conquered have entwined one with another without any decided change having taken place in the belief of either. It is a gratifying sight to observe among any people, that religious prejudice is softened by mingling in the innocent amusements of each other's festivals. May not this be an approximation to that unanimity of sentiment which in process of time, it is to be hoped, will grow up among us, and which can never come to soon.—*Bengal Annual, for* 1834

DELHI.

It has been stated, in the Calcutta Papers, that a Civil Servant lately applied to Government for leave to go for his health to North America, which lawyers, it appears, consider within the limits of the expiring charter. Whatever construction the act of Parliament may admit of, it ... only be permissive in this case, and it is ... bable that the Company would consent ... servants repair to any part of the ... without subjecting them to ... ply to furloughs. But ... tion deserving of ... the Court of D... speedier co... have hi... ing ...

grandson, who were his youthful father tran-ed to *Swerga*, might insure the advantages a long minority, under the maternal govern-nt of the excellent lady.

Some Marpiot, however, dubious of the mira-s of a father at the age of fourteen, is suspect-ed of writing to the Governor General, who has in consequence refused to recognise this royal descendant of the sun.

His Highness the Rao Raja of Alwar has at last adopted a fixed and regular plan for raising a revenue from his thankless subjects. There are seven or more Dewans, of equal dignity in the presence, who take the business of state in turn. When the first has gone his rounds of the zemin-dars and traders, levying personal tribute on all to the utmost of their means, he is incarcerated until he yields up a fair portion of these receipts to the Raja. Meanwhile this minister being got into prison, the second Dewan begins to run the same career and is succeeded by the third, when ready to relieve his predecessor in durance. The simplicity and cheapness of this system is thought a great improvement on former measures.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

Prince Talleyrand arrived at Paris on the 27th September, and had a private audience of the King on the 28th.

The Duke of Bassano or Count of Fiahaut are spoken of as the old diplomatist successors at the British Court.

The Prince d'Armberg died at Brussels on the 27th Sept. He was possessed of all Mirabeau's correspondence with the Court, which will now be published.

The Duchess of Berry arrived at Prague on the 28th September, where she now resides.

We observe announced in a Bordeaux paper the auction of the furniture that garnished the Duchess's apartments in the citadel of Blaye, consisting of Beds, Mattrasses, &c. This may be *economy*, but it displays both bad taste and a la-mentable want of proper feeling that we heartily reprobate. The furniture is we presume Go-vernment property; and to add a few francs to the produce of its sale, the pitiful expedient is resorted to of notifying it as having been in the use of the Dutchess de Berri. Shame! Shame!

The British Cabinet was scattered abroad. Lord Melbourne, Lord Palmerston, the Duke of Rich-mond and Mr. Stanley alone remained in London. Mr. Poulett Thomson, Mr. Grant, v. s. w. were picking up experience on the Continent.

C. Fairbrother, Esq was elected Lord Mayor of London on the 28th September.

A Dublin Correspondent writes as follows; the Derrynane flight is amusing:—"O'Connell, in a letter to his Cork inviters—(you already know they asked him to dinner)—thus poetically excuses himself from accepting their invitation immediate-ly:—'I want the calm and quiet of my loved native hills—the bracing air, purified as it comes over the 'world of waters'—the cheerful exercise, the majestic scenery of these awful mountains, whose wildest and most romantic glens are awaken-ed by the enlivening cry of my merry beagles, whose deep notes, multiplied a million of times by the echoes, speak to my senses as if it were the voice of magic powers, comingling as it does with the eternal roar of the mighty Atlan-tic, that breaks and foams, with impotent rage, at the foot of our stupendous cliffs. Oh, these are scenes to revive all the forces of natural strengths above the grovelling strife of indivi-dual interests—to elevate the sense of family affection into the purest, the most refined, and the most constant love of country, and even to exalt the soul to the contemplation of the love and mercy of the all-seeing and good God, who wisdom has been pleased to afflict Ireland with centuries of misrule and misery, but seems now to have in store for her a coming harvest of generous *retri-bution!* Do not tear me from this loved spot.'—Och! J—! Hare-hunting with beagles—the most cruel and lingering of all persecutions—is, *sans doute*, an admirable way of elevating the mind to contemplate the *mercy* of Omnipotence! *Mow-worm* was sincerity itself compared to this."—*Herald.*

SEPTEMBER 20.

Letters from Mantua state, that the Austrain troops in the environs of that town are being daily augmented, and that it is intended to form a camp composed of the extraordinary number of 90,000 men, with a park of 300 pieces of artillery. There will, however, be no more than four regi-ments of cavalry, partly on account of a scarcity of forage, and partly because the ground is not favourable for their manœuvres. The new forti-fications at Verona are going on with great rapi-dity. 4,000 soldiers being constantly employed upon them.

The *Venice Gazette*, of the 3d inst., gives the following particulars of the late occurrences at Scutari:—"According to letters of the 16th ult., n Scutari, the present Visir sought to seize the s of Jussuff Bey, the son of his predeces-accomplish this, resolved to put him to end he sent, on the 7th inst., 60 the fortress, to lay in ambush Bey and his suite would n the fortress. They buscade than the Bey and his of men d sent

SEPTEMBER 21.

Commercial intelligence from the Russian ca-pital state, that, in addition to the precautions that had been adopted by the Russian authorities to ascertain the object of all foreigners in visiting the Russian empire, measures were to be carried into execution to prevent any person from carrying letters. In mercantile transactions a great deal of activity prevailed at the Russian capital. The purchases of tallow on English account had been so extensive, that the price had improved to 139 rubles per pound, which is an advance of about 15 rubles since the season opened. The total supply this year would be nearly 170,000 casks, all of which had been shipped off with the exception of about 50,000 casks. The exchange on London was a shade above 10$\frac{7}{8}$. Since the season opened, there had arrival at St. Petersburgh, 915 vessels, of which 468 were British, 51 American, and 396 foreign vessels. Of the British vessels 333 had sailed with cargoes for ports of this country. The ac-counts state that Admiral Greig, who has the com-mand of the Russian ships of war in the Black Sea, had been nominated by the Emperor a Counsellor of the Empire.—*Times.*

We copy from the Paris Correspondent of the *Chronicle*, a pleasing anecdote of the spontaneous manner in which a French regiment subscribed for the relief of the few mariners who escaped from the *Amphitrite*, and we fully accord in opinion with the writer who supplies it, on the social ad-vantages likely to attend the extraction of that once national animosity which it is in certain quarters deemed so wise and patriotic to foster and retain.—"The alliance of England and France is *becoming* daily more popular in this country. I have been much pleased with an incident which has just come to my knowledge. A French officer at the camp of St. Omer, thus writes me:—'You, who are so strenuous an advocate for the alliance of France with Old England, will, I am sure, be delighted with the following narration:—When the *Amphitrite* was shipwrecked off Bou-logne, an English lady, named Austin, wrote to Colonel ——, requesting him to make a small sub scription among the officers for the benefit of the shipwrecked English mariners. As soon as this became known, our brave soldiers, whose only pay is three sous per day, came forward in great numbers with their one or two sous, and in a few hours two hundred and fifty francs were raised and sent to Boulogne for the relief of the English sufferers. How gratifying is this! Those who were so long rivals, enemies, and bloody foes, are now subscribing to the relief of British ship-wrecked mariners.' The French officer was right in believing that this recital would delight me. It has indeed done so, and it confirms most fully the opinion that the alliance of France with Great Britain is here at least becoming national."—*Globe.*

The Government, taking advantage of the op-portunity afforded by the change in the Lord Lieutenancy, have determined to reduce two of the Aides-de-Camp. Colonel Maberly, of the Board of Ordnance, M. P., was expected on Mon-day in Dublin, from London, bringing the death-warrant of many unnecessary placemen in the bar-rack and engineer department.—*Dublin E. Post.*

Some idea may be formed of the delights of a Chancery suit (under the old system) when it is known that bills of costs are now under taxati-on amounting to more than £200,000; *in one cause* (that of "Ross *v.* Ogilvie.") which came as an ap-peal from the Bankruptcy Court.—*Times.*

At length there appears some symptoms of the long projected street in the Strand, in a line with Waterloo-bridge, being about to be commenced in reality; the Commissioners of Woods and Forests having announced for sale this week, by auction, the building materials of the old office of the *Courier* newspaper, and the houses on either side of it, together with the houses in the rear in Ex-eter-street. The modern Ionic portic of the de-funct Lyceum will be included in the work of de-molition. A number of small tenements in White Horse-court, which is close by, have already been pulled down, and the materials sold.—*Herald.*

The Surveyor-General of the Irish Post-office is investigating charges against the Postmaster of Athlone, for opening letters and *communicating their contents to strangers*, and for detaining and opening newspapers.—*Dublin E. Post.*

PORTUGAL SEPTEMBER 26.

"Though no further news has arrived from Lis-bon, the following private letter brought by the *Echo*, gives some interesting information. It is dated the 12th inst.—"Our lines now extend from Alcantara to Habregos, and 50,000 men could not carry them. The deserters come in in considerable numbers every day, and this wish was so strongly shown by the 15th regiment, that it has actually been disarmed and ordered to the rear. The worst that can now happen is a protraction of this unfortunate struggle, in which Don Miguel must eventually succumb. The opinion is therefore ve-ry general, that if favourable terms were granted to him, he would retire from the contest. There is very little doubt that he may be able to keep his army together for a considerable time yet, having all the provinces in his rear at his command, and the abundance of the harvests of corn and fruit materially assisting him; but were it not for the French Vendeans, who join him in swarms, every thing would have been ended here before now. Yesterday 250 of them were landed from a steam-boat, which eluded the blockade. Intrigues of all sorts are carried on against us. Bourmont has pro-mised to bring down our funds on the English Stock Exchange, by doing which he hopes to be to raise money for himself. It is with this ccupied Ajuda, which you know is with-his object being to print the *Gazette* om Lisbon, and thus to make it ssessed the capital; but you William R ussell, hav-Colonel H are to Don t some com-Emperor to Don felt the greatest horror at the effusion of blood, but that the blame must rest on the two nations who permitted Bourmont and 500 Vendean officers to remain in Portugal, and that these nations ought to interfere. Colonel Hare then went off and passed our lines. He saw Bourmont, and com-plained to him of some aggression committed on English property in Belem, and on the house of S. F. Pinto Basto, which bore the English flag, was the residence of Lord W. Russell, and from which a sergeant had been carried off prisoner. Bourmont replied in the French way, by shrugs of his shoulders. Bourmont has not the success of Don Miguel so much at heart as the removal of his army to Spain. His object is, after assist-ing Don Miguel, to join Don Carlos, and sup-ported by the Absolutists, to pass with his army through Spain into France."—*Times.*

"We are anxious for further arrivals from Lisbon, to ascertain if theinformation respecting the negociations will be confirmed, as great doubts on the subject prevail in the city. Whe-ther negociations take place or not, Don Pedro is greatly on the alert, as 2.000 men are being raised in this country, 2,000 in France, and the same number in Belgium, for his service; also seven or eight steamers are going to be employ-ed in conveying them continually to Lisbon. If this information proves correct, Don Pedro does not imagine that his brother will lay down his arms so soon.—*Sun.*

SEPTEMBER 27.

Having already given all the information which we ourselves received from Lisbon by the last packets, and having found in our Lisbon corres-pondence no positive intimation that any propo-sitions for a capitulation had been made on the part of the Usurper, we are not prepared to place much reliance on the reports which have reached us through several of the West of England pa-pers, that negociations had actually commenced between the two conflicting brothers. But though we have no evidence that any proposals of ac-commodation have been actually made, or that any negotiation had been solicited, with the hopes of a speedy adjustment, we may add that, in our opinion, a termination of the present de-solating struggle by pacific overtures on the part of Don Miguel, is by no means improbable, as it would certainly be extremely politic. Every thing that we stated at the commencement, and during the continuance of this contest, relative to the character of the country, and the strength and composition of the parties engaged, is fully confirmed by the present posture of affairs. We stated, as will be recollected, that there was no public opinion, properly so called, in Portugal; that there was no diffusion of political informa-tion among the great mass of the people; and, consequently, that they would allow armies to decide the quarrel. We stated that on the side of Don Pedro or of his daughter, the young Queen, were ranged all those who possessed any degree of political knowledge, and any desire for poli-tical improvement,—that the enlightened part of the population, in the two chief cities, were his warm friends,—that those who had composed the Government the Legislature, and the autho-rities of the Cortes in 1820, 1821, and 1822, together with the large portion of moderate Con-stitutionalists in the learned professions, among the mercantile body, and in the ranks of the nobility, who kept aloof from the violent demagogues of that period, but who hailed in 1826 the charter as a security for their political and civil rights, were enlisted on the side of her Most Faithful Majesty, and only awaited an opportunity of dis-playing their sentiments,—that, to this were to be added all those who had suffered from the des-potism of the Usurper for the last five years,—all those whose estates had been confiscated, whose persons had been imprisoned, whose rela-tives had been prosecuted, or whose property had been violated. The necessity of maintaining a large army, while trade had declined and indus-try had been interrupted, occasioned extensive discontent, by making excessive exactions on the diminished resources of the country; and the practice of forced loans, which accustomed the Government to measure the loyalty of individual contributors by the extent of their submissions to fiscal robbery, alienated from the Usurper many of the wealthy capitalists, whose love of absolute government did not lead them to grant him an absolute disposal of their fortunes. Even some of the more enlightened of the ecclesiasti-cal order were in favour of an improvement in the institutions of their country, and consequent-ly were hostile to the proceedings of Don Miguel. It was an ecclesiastic who was President of the Chamber of Deputies at its dissolution, and a-mong the persons exiled by Don Miguel we found an Archbishop, a dean, several priests, several canons, and a whole chapter. That this liberal party was, and is, very powerful, though it could not all at once infuse its own spirit into the popular mass, may be inferred from the cir-cumstances that it maintained the charter for more than a year and a half, notwithstanding the machinations of Spain and the rebellion of Cha-ves,—that it had created an army which it re-quired great art to gain over to the Usurper in 1828; and that it was universally believed the reign of Don Miguel would have been tranquil and secure, had that Prince possessed the good faith and the good sense to keep his engagements, and to conduct his government according to its prin-ciples—On the other hand, we always stated, and now freely admit, that Don Miguel had on his side the great body of the secular and regu-lar clergy, who exercise a great influence over the superstitions of the lower classes; that he was supported by the great tribe of knaves who sell justice in all the tribunals, from the highest to the lowest; that a great part of the higher nobility, and a majority of the provincial *fidalgos*, or gentry, were on his side; in short, that the partisans of exclusive privileges, the friends of abuses, and the enemies of every species of reform, were attached to him, as the type of a *Conservative* ruler. The present attitude of parties and posture of affairs are the natural result of the elements and influences which we have just described. By the patriotic zeal and liberal spirit of the inhabitants of the northern capital, Don Pedro was able to maintain himself for more than a whole year at Oporto against the whole forces of his brother, and at the end of that time to seize upon Lisbon, the capital of the Kingdom. His cause is enthusiastically em-braced and firmly supported in both, because the people are more enlightened and less under the dominion of their priests and oppressors than in the country. On the other hand, Don Miguel, by means of his partisans, and by the aid of the ecclesiastics, may still calculate on the obedience of a great part of the provinces, where the peo-ple take no interest in the result of the struggle. But the acquisitions of the adherents of the Queen are immense, and may be regarded as quite deci-sive of the contest. Cut off from the two chief seats of Portuguese wealth, trade, and power—cut off from the central part of the empire, where the courts of justice, the offices of Government, the pa-laces of the nobility, the arsenals and maga-zines of the State, and the Royal residen-ces are situate—cut off from the possession of the only two rivers of the kingdom through which sup-plies from abroad can be received, and having little or no access to the sea, or a single ship to traverse it,—Don Miguel and his army may roam about the country for some time and live by depredations, but they can never recover their ascendancy. On the other hand, with a fleet and army—with money trade, and resources—with the good-will and the recognition of two powerful allies, the Queen is sure to maintain her present position till her un-cle is obliged to abandon his, and till, the cause of disunion being removed, the whole nation submits to her sway. The *period* of this desirable consum-mation will, in a great measure, depend upon the facility or obstinacy of the usurper, and upon the manner in which his cause is encouraged by foreign despots. It is stated that he has 3,000 friars in his army before Lisbon, and though that may be an exaggeration, as the monks are not so fond of fight-ing as of good living, it is certain that he can at least have the contributions of 500 convents to supply his military chest. Though the country is already impoverished, he might by this and other aids continue a partisan warfare for some time, and annihilate the last remains of a prosperity which he has so fatally injured. He has passed from Opor-to to Lisbon, as through an "unresisting medium," and he may thus, under the guidance of Bourmont, proceed from one province to another for several months, and convert Portugal into a kind of La Vendèe; but as this could only forward the objects of robbers and marauders, it is to be hoped that he will take counsel rather of his prudence than of his pride, and propose terms of accommodation which can be accepted. To this object the efforts of all the friends of Portugal and of humanity ought to be directed. But if the La Vendée sys-tem of blood-thirsty and plundering chivalry be persisted in by Miguel and his French generals, it is quite evident that their career, however protract-ed, can have but one end, which to themselves will be as fatal as its ignominy will have merited.—(*Times.*)

CONSTANTINOPLE.

It appears that the re-action which has long been anticipated, has at last taken place in Con-stantinople, and that the followers of Mahomet have proceeded from sullen discontent to open murmurs; and from murmurs to the next stage of Turkish insurrection;—the firing of the city! What has been foreseen by all those who have studied the nationality of Turkey has now, it appears, taken place. The true believers have revolted against the inclination of their tempo-rising Monarch towards an alliance with the "infidel" Russians. The Sultan may see clearly that the only means of preserving the shadow of an independent empire is by submission to the dubious ally who has at one time advanced in hostile array within a few leagues of his capital, and at another has encamped his "friendly" forces within sight of Constantinople, *in defence* of his new ally, against the triumphant advance of the enterprising Ruler of Egypt. The Sultan may see this plainly; he may be above the fanatic prejudice of his subjects; but those prejudices, religious and national, do not the less exist. The ignorant and uneducated Turk has sucked in with his mother's milk deadly hatred to the Russian. The Chief of the Empire may, from his high position, perceive the absolute necessity of submitting or of temporising; but with the mass of the Turkish population, their ancient and na-tional prejudices are still in full force. They may have been momentarily benumbed by the rapidity and immensity of the change which has lately made their inveterate enemy of the North appear in the character of a zealous ally; but they have not been destroyed. The present pressure of foreign force being removed, they immediately incline to action; and the ominous conflagration which is announced may be regarded as the first overt act of the nati-onal disposition to revolt against the unnatural al-liance of Turks with Russians. All this is in order. The consummate policy of Russia, in regard to Turkey, during the last few years, begins now to show its diplomatic merit by its consequences. When Russia, in 1829, took possession of Adri-anople, it seemed that there was no obstacle to the march of her victorious troops into the capital—what was then the course of Russia? The Cabi-net of St. Petersburgh well knew the hazard of driving a fanatic population to desperation. The most favourable terms were granted to prostrate Turkey, and the most friendly inclination osten-tatiously exhibited. Again, when the Ottoman Empire was distracted by the near approach of Ib-rahim, the son of the Pacha of Egypt; the opportu-nity seemed not unfavourable for the accomplish-ment of the long-cherished design of Russia—the entire subjugation of Turkey. But did Russia pick the convenient quarrel, and advance hostile legions to the desired goal of Constantinople? That would have been but a vulgar course of action. With the astuteness which distinguishes Russian policy, she at once saw and seized her advantage;

she had already worked all the mischief which she could inflict by her enmity; it was now her policy to complete the ruin of Turkey by her friendship. Strange sight for the wondering inhabitants of Constantinople! A miracle scarcely less than any other that they believed their prophet to have worked: the stunned Turk found himself ranged in military array by the side of the hated and infidel Russian! This was to *protect* the dominions of the Sultan from the aggression of his rebellious vassal of Egypt!—As the vulture protects his prey against the assaults of another hungry intruder. No sooner was this protection admitted by the Sultan, than every one saw that the annihilation of Turkey as an independent State, which had been long in progress, was then consummated. Nothing more was wanting to complete its ruin than the friendship of its ancient enemy; and that friendship, fatally, was embraced. Russia having so saved the capital of the Ottoman dominions from the ingression of the Pacha of Egypt, had completed her task. For what end should she retain her confederate forces round the capital of her ally? No; she left the poison which the presence of her troops had spread amongst the inhabitants; to do the rest of her work. She left Turkey to be split to pieces by the contentions of its own inhabitants; foreseeing certainly that the next application from its impotent chief would be not to defend his dominions from a foreign enemy, but to protect himself from his own subjects. Such, then, we may anticipate, will be the next act of friendship of the Emperor of Russia towards his very good friend, the Sultan of Turkey. And then, when Constantinople shall be garrisoned by Russian soldiers, its inhabitants subjected to a Russian Police, and the strong places of Turkey confined to the keeping of Russian troops—all from excess of friendship—who will then really exercise sovereignty over Turkey? The Emperor Nicholas or Sultan Muhammed?—*Courier.*

The following is given as a *verbatim* account of the expressions used by Sir J. Campbell towards a Captain Gates, and the crew of the *Snipe*, a British merchant vessel, which was lost off Villa de Conde some time ago:—"You damned infernal rascals? oh, you infernal villains! So, you are come for money to make war, on a peaceful country, and its legitimate, most humane, and excellent King. Oh, you villains! I regret you are only prisoners of war. I should like to hang you all, you pack of infernal scoundrels, on the next tree: your deaths would be no loss to your country. England had never before such a rascal for a King, nor such a set of pusillanimous scoundrels for Ministers. They are afraid to declare war against Portugal, the King and the nation they have so much injured by their perfidious duplicity and rascality. No; the fellows won't declare war, as they know nothing would be so pleasing and beneficial to the Portuguese." What will the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Londonderry, and Lord Beresford say of their *protègè* when they read this vero loyal effusion?—*Herald.*

Last week, on the day before Lichfield races, a person, calling himself a Bow-street Officer, came travelling post through Stratford-upon-Avon, in pursuit, as he pretended, of four men who had robbed and murdered a commercial gentleman near London. Two of the murderers, he said, he had apprehended between London and Stratford. So anxious was this emissary of justice to secure the other two that he drove to the different lodging-houses in a post chaise and pair, with the chaise door open, that he might the more securely pounce upon his prey. His search being unsuccessful, he took a fresh chaise and pair from Stratford, and so keen was he in the pursuit, that he had not time to pay for it. Near Lapworth he took a man into custody under pretence that he was one of the suspected criminals, and then continued his pursuit of the fourth through Hockley and Birmingham to Lichfield. It being the races, he directed the post-boy to drive at once to the race-course, as the most probable place to find the delinquent he was pursuing. Here, on alighting from the chaise, he was asked by the post-boy for payment. This he indignantly resented, gave the post-boy a kick for his impertinence, suddenly disappeared amongst the crowd, and has never been either seen or heard of since.

The swindler, it appears, at Shipston-on-Stour contrived to obtain cash to a considerable amount on a check; and at other towns also he practised the same trick, frequently leaving £5 in the hands of the landlord, if the latter had not cash to the full amount of the check, at the same time promising to settle the balance and pay for the chaise on his return. So successful was the imposture that he netted nearly £200 by the excursion, besides travelling post from London to Lichfield, most expeditiously, and without cost.—*Leamington Courier.*

We gave, from the *Constitutionnel*, litanies and a prayer, which it stated were printed at the printing-office of the Archbishop of Paris, and which had been prescribed by that prelate, to be used for forty days from August the 21st. The Evening Ministerial Journal says upon this subject:—"A publication so extraordinary, naturally excited the attention of the Government, and from inquiries made, it results that, if this document really exists in any shape, it never issued from the press of the Archbishop. Moreover, Mr. Jalabert, his Vicar General, declares that neither the Archbishop, who is absent from Paris, nor himself, nor any of the others of the diocese, have any knowledge whatever of the publication."

A letter from Darmstadt, dated the 20th inst. says, "The Grand Duke has just addressed a rescript of the Chambers, urging them to expedite their labours, particularly the measures of finance, as he entertained the intention of closing the Session by the middle of November, as several important Bills could not be submitted to them, for *well known reasons*. The Grand Duke adds, that he will convoke another Diet as early as possible."

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 23d instant contains the following of the 18th from Vienna:—"Two Couriers, the one French and the other Russian, have arrived here from Constantinople. The former, continued [illegible] for Paris, after having left despatches at the French Embassy, and the latter proceeded to Munchen-Gratz. Nothing has transpired of the nature of their despatches. There are many surmises on the subject; the general opinion appears to be, that the late treaty between Russia and the Porte may have induced the French Ambassador to use fresh means for restoring French influence, and counteracting the policy o Russia. The last letters from Constantinople mention that the Sultan, having become the sport of the world, and almost all his intellectual faculties having been paralysed by excesses, had involved himself in a net of intrigues from which he might perhaps find it difficult to extricate himself. They add, that he was moving in various directions, endeavouring to enter into negotiations on subjects which he would have left untouched, had he not placed himself in a false position. I a few days we shall probably hear something more positive. For the present we are only able to state that important negociations are being carried on at Constantinople. It moreover appears that the affairs of the East have been taken into consideration at Munchen-Gratz; in order to obtain correct information on the state of Egypt. Baron Prokesh, who lately returned from a mission to Alexandria, was sent for to Munchen-Gratz. From what we know here of Egypt, the condition of that country seems to be such, that it has no cause to fear any foreign enemy, except perhaps of England. On the other hand, it is likely to become dangerous to others, especially to the Porte. By the energetic administration of Mehemet Ali, not only a large and well disciplined army has been created, but the revenues of the country have been increased by the revival of commerce and industry. The Porte, on the contrary, has done every thing to annihilate her commerce and her army. Should Mehemet Ali entertain ambitious projects, Turkey, without foreign assistance, would be conquered. Although it is asserted that this is not the case, and that the Viceroy possessed or at least professed much moderation, being satisfied with his late conquests, which, he says, require all his attention, yet his son I brahim may act differently. Excited by a thirst for glory and wealth, he will probably seek to gratify his ambition after the death of his father, and become dangerous to the Porte as well as to the peace of Europe. From the advanced age of Mehemet Ali his death may be expected are long.

SPIRIT OF THE PARISIAN JOURNALS.

The Journal des Debats ridicules the exaggerated apprehensions which have been entertained as to the consequences of the meeting of the Northern Sovereigns at Munchen Gratz, expressing at the same time its conviction that the firm attitude assumed by France and England is sufficient to prevent the other Powers so far violating the dictates of prudence as to attempt to stop the rational progress of civilization in Europe.

The Temps, after congratulating the country on the political and commercial alliance existing between France and England, urges that those two countries ought to take advantage of the evident apprehension of the Northern Powers, to give a helping hand to the cause of European liberty, beginning with Portugal, in which the present unnatural contest ought, it contends, on every principle of policy and humanity to be put an end to.

SEPTEMBER 28.

A revolt at Constantinople can surprise no one who has at all attended to recent events in Turkey. To the Turks the abject submission of the Sultan to Russia was not calculated certainly to render his disregard of these prejudices more palatable. An insurrection has all along been expected; and the apparent apathy of the Mussulman population, during the presence of the Russian troops, could not be mistaken for resignation. What might have been effected by a vigorous Sultan a century ago, when his operations could not have been disturbed by Russian or Austrian interference, it is unnecessary now to enquire. It would have been a miracle, however, had the present Sultan succeeded in so improving the institutions of his empire as to have insured its longer duration. In fact, the continued existence of the Turkish Government is to be looked on as a sort of miracle. Politicians however, ought not to count on miracles; and we may take it for granted, that the existence of Turkey, as one of the great sovereignties of the earth, is at an end. By the recent treaty with Russia, the Czar is bound to afford protection to the Sultan against internal and external enemies. Of course the intelligence of the insurrection will instantly bring the Russians to Constantinople. A sovereign protected against his own subjects by foreigners, can have no hope ever to regain his authority. He is virtually dethroned. But in spite of the advantages Russia has obtained, her task at Constantinople is not easy. We cannot suppose that Austria will look with any satisfaction on the establishment of the Russians at Constantinople. Were a rupture to take place with Austria, Poland would regain her independence. But if, on the other hand, we were to suppose Austria and Prussia ready in consequence of previous arrangement to allow Russia to occupy Constantinople, as a consideration for the occupation of all Italy by Austria, and the union of all the north and west of Germany under Prussia (the idea is sufficiently absurd), it is tolerably clear that France and England would be sufficiently powerful to defeat the arrangement. It thus appears that Turkey must be a most perplexing affair for politicians. We do not believe that the Sultan will be able to put down the insurrection, without foreign aid. We can conceive that the Russians may wish that the insurrection had not broken out so soon; but they dare not let the opportunity slip for advancing to the aid of the Sultan. Their presence at Constantinople may, however, be taken as the certain sign of the extinction of Turkish independence. The insurrection of Turkey at this time will, no doubt, much complicate the politics of Europe. The chances are, if Russia re-enters Constantinople under her late treaty offensive and defensive with the Porte, that the consequences will be a general war. There were already different elements of discord, and it required only a Turkish insurrection and Russian interference to make the flames burst out.—*Chronicle.*

We trust that, among weightier matters, it will not escape Prince Talleyrand, on his arrival at Paris, to inquire rigorously how it happened that the seal of the French Foreign Office was affixed to the packages of smuggled lace, lately seized at Dover. This is a matter, moreover, which well deserves the attention of those who are negotiating the French treaty; for if such abuses are to continue, it will be scarcely possible that the commerce between the two countries can be carried on upon the basis of mutual good faith and honour—be the terms of the treaty what they may. We must again repeat that the frauds practised by persons assuming to be attached to Embassies, and charged with dispatches, are so glaring. that it is incumbent upon Government to take some steps to put an end to them. The fair trader complains loudly, and with justice, that valuable packages of goods, weighing often a hundredweight and more, are allowed to pass our Custom-houses without examination, because they are addressed to the French Ambassador, *or the Brazilian Minister, or the Portuguese Chargé d' Affaires.* We do not use these names unadvisedly. The French Donaniers at Valenciennes lately cut open a suspected bag of a Russian courier, without ceremony, and they found it to contain contraband Cashmere shawls. We should be curious to see the contraband contents of the bags of all the couriers, or pretended couriers, that have landed in this country during the last six months. The trade complains of the want of vigilance of the revenue officers; but, wherever the blame really rests, the public expects of the Government that it shall cease to countenance this wholesale smuggling, and shall use its utmost exertions to correct and limit all such diplomatic privileges as are found to be the covers and cloaks of the most abominable frauds.—*Sun.*

There are a variety of reports as to the return of Prince Talleyrand in his official capacity. The whole establishment has been reduced to a scale equal to the purposes of a Chargé d' Affaires only, fourteen domestics having been discharged, and all the horses sold off, which would scarcely have been the case had the Prince contemplated a speedy return.—*Courier.*

The instant inquiry instituted by the Lords of the Admiralty into the circumstances which led to the wreck of the *Amphitrite* convict-ship off Boulogne displayed their anxiety to probe to the bottom any instance of apparent negligence in the subordinate departments of the navy. The subjoined account of a correspondence between Lieut.-Col. Maxwell and Sir J. Graham—which reflects equal honour on the humanity of both—evinces that there is at present in the Admiralty a disposition to mitigate, if they cannot entirely remove, those distressing cases of destitution to which our naval officers, in the course of their profession are exposed. Mr. Towsey, on whose behalf Lieut.-Col. Maxwell applied to Sir James, is the only officer of the *Amphitrite* who survived the wreck. He lost on that occasion every thing but life, and that circumstance was in itself a sufficient passport to the benevolent kindness and attention of Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, who not only received him at once into his own house, but has since exerted himself effectually to restore his protègè to his former station in his profession.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"Boulogne-sur-Mer, Sept. 24

"Oderunt peccare boni, virtutis amore."

"SIR,—When politicians are to be found in every grade, from the frequenters of a palace to those of a pot-house, a man acknowledging that he had no politics would be as bad as avowing he had no religion. Be it so. My creed is, that the more a military man shuns that thorny path the better. But, should I be called upon to confess, or be judged, I might be condemned, under the impression that some members of my family are opposed to the powers that be. Perhaps, if hard pushed, I might myself plead guilty to a gentle incliuation the wrong way; but being anxious to be called forth in the service of my country—"not a word about the pig"—my political faith (if I have any), I trust, would not stand in my way; besides,

"Ce'e repugnanti, cedento victor abilis."

"A purdent concession sometimes leads to victory."

At all events, it shall not prevent me praying you to give publicity to the noble and disinterested act of a public character, whose politics are at variance with those of many I esteem.—It being the fashion now-a-days to believe that virtue and humanity are banished from men's minds the moment they take office; the accompanying note which proves the contrary, ought to be stamped in letters of gold and circulated throughout the country. It originated in my having had the good fortune to fall in with a very deserving young man, Mr. James Towsey, wrecked in the *Amphitrite*, whilst working his passage out to New South Wales, to join an elder brother established there as a settler. Mr. Towsey, I found out, had served two years in the *Alligator* with the late Captain Canning, and four years with Admiral Sir T. Baker in the *Warspite*, as master's assistant; thus completing his time, and being upwards of 19 years of age, with excellent certificates from his former Captain, and, moreover, having lost his little all by the melancholy catastrophe that took place near this port, I ventured, as an utter stranger, to address a letter in his behalf to the First Lord of the Admiralty, merely stating, that from being a brother of the late Sir. M. Maxwell, he would, under my near and dear connection with the British navy, as also my having had two brothers belonging to that profession, consider[illegible]ly accounting for my interest in [illegible] to it. Read Sir James Graham's [illegible] nerous reply to my appeal in [illegible] sey—a reply that does [illegible] butes of our nature [illegible] to the highest [illegible] don this trespass, I have the honour to be Sir your most obedient humble servant,

A. M. MAXWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

(COPY.)

"Sir James Graham presents his compliments to Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of his letter of the 5th inst. In reference to Mr. Towsey's case Sir James begs to enclose a copy of the extract of the new regulations, and if Mr. Towsey can produce the required qualifications, and will come to England and pass his examination for a second master, their lordships will then immediately appoint him to a ship. Sir James begs to enclose a £5 note for the use of Mr. Towsey.

"DEVONPORT, Sept 15."—*Times.*

We understand that Dean Carter has been superseded by the Lord Chancellor. The Very Rev. Gentleman, it seems, assisted at an Orange meeting near Lurgan, and some facts regarding his conduct reached Lord Plunkett's ears. His Lordship wrote for certain explanations to Mr. Carter—these were sent, but they were not deemed satisfactory, and he has been superseded in consequence. This affair will cause a considerable sensation in the North of Ireland. It is said that a great many magistrates will resign. We shall see.—*Dublin Advertiser.*

On Friday, the freedom of Dover was voted to Sir C. M. Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, at present at Lauriston Cottage, Dover, and the following day a deputation waited upon him to present the same. The Right Hon. Gentleman, the Duke of Wellington, and Earl Guilford, will dine at the inauguration dinner to be given by E. Rutley, Esq. one of the lately made jurats.—*Kent Herald.*

A quarterly General Court of the Proprietors of India Stock was held this morning at the India House. C. Marjoribanks, Esq. took the Chair. Papers were laid before the Court, respecting the number of Students at Haileybury College, and their expense; also the expense of the cadets of the Military College, and a list of the superannuations granted since last Court. Also a statement containing the names of all gentlemen employed as Ambassadors, Charge d' Affaires, etc. for the last thirty years, with an account of their salaries and other charges. D. Gilchrist then rose to bring forward a motion for a copy of all correspondence between the Court of Directors and the late Lieut Col. Stanley of the Bombay army. He said the case of that gentleman was a hard one—he had been on leave of absence, and on his return was a few days over the five years for which it was, it seemed, imperative upon the local government to strike his name off the list, to which they could not restore him without the authority of the Court of Directors. They at first allowed him a small pension, but afterwards being afraid that the money must come out of their own pockets, they withdrew it and left the poor gentleman to starve. What he complained of was the want of a compassionate fund from which he might have been supported until the arrival of the decision of the Directors, which was in his favour. He believed the poor man was a most gallant officer, and had been the principal support of a family. He therefore had thought it his duty to bring the matter under the notice of the Court, in order that something might be done to mitigate the hardship of the case. He (Dr. G.) had often been hissed and coughed down in that Court—he had given in to that before, but he would do so no longer—he was determined to vindicate himself and stand out for his privileges. The Learned Doctor then went into a detail of the history of a motion which he had before been induced to withdraw, upon what he understood now to be wrong information. He then abused the Whigs and the Court of Directors, stating that they had been cudgelled into the acceptance of the ruinous charter, as it [illegible] and afterwards they had been cajoled into [illegible] had many years ago prophesied what the [illegible] pany would come to. He had mentioned [illegible] prophecies to a very clever friend of his, who [illegible] ed the thing into a very good caricature [illegible] he would show to the Court, as it was now a *facsimile* of their present state.—Mr. Marryatt trusted the Chairman would not allow the Court to be longer degraded and insulted (*Hear.*) in the manner it had been. The Chairman said the Learned Doctor was rather wide of the mark, and trusted *he* would confine himself as nearly as possible to the motion. After some ineffectual efforts further to address the Court, the Doctor sat down. No one seconded his motion, which was consequently withdrawn. Mr. Poynder then rose and moved that the letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of Bengal, of the 20th February 1833, (relative to the suttees), be printed. He congratulated the Court upon having the place of an Hon. Proprietor supplied, who used to edify them by his long, rambling, and unintelligible speeches—a better substitute could not have been found than the gentleman who had just addressed them. Dr. Gilchrist seconded the motion as a friend at all times to publicity. The Chairman said the document had lain upon the table in the reading room for three months and by a Report he held in his hand, he found it had been looked at by only Mr. P[illegible] one other Proprietor. The letter fairness be published without [illegible] which it was founded—[illegible] pensive, and he did not [illegible] was so great as to [illegible] a friend to p[illegible] think it de[illegible] Poyn[illegible] th[illegible]

Chairman said, the Court were aware it had been brought under the notice of the Government in India, but the details of the measure had not yet been received, therefore he was unable to give information upon the subject. Some such measure would be very desirable.—Mr. Weeding gave notice, that at the next General Meeting he would move that that Court petition Parliament that East India sugar should be admitted on the same terms, and at the same rate of duty, as that from America, and the West Indies—Dr. Gilchrist gave notice that he would at the next Court renew his motion respecting the abolition of flogging, and the punishment of blowing from a cannon's mouth, in the Indian army. The Court then adjourned.—*Sun.*

A meeting of the creditors under the fiat issued against the great East India agency and banking firm of Young, Bracken, Ballard, Sutherland, and Alexander, was held yesterday for the further proofs of debts, &c. The Solicitor to the Commission stated that a claim was made by Mr. T. Smith of the Hon. East India Company's Service, for the expenses he had been put to, by the non-payment of a Bill drawn in Canton, and circulated, but which had been dishonoured by Alexander and Co. The bill had in consequence been sent back to China, and heavy costs incurred. Mr. Commissioner Fane said, if the bill had been accepted by Alexander and Co., Mr. Smith had an undoubted right to prove for the expenses he had been put to. The Solicitor said that a proof had been already made by Mr. Smith for 29,106 sicca rupees, and he now wished to prove for the expenses. The proof for £3,077 was then admitted. The amount of the debts proved during the day was about £13,800, and the claims entered were nearly £40,000. The debts proved against the estate, up to the last meeting, amounted to 4,697,060 sicca rupees, which, when added to the proofs and claims made during this day, make a total of about 5,230,000 sicca rupees, or about £520,000. No official information has as yet been received from Calcutta of the amount of debts due by the firm in that quarter of the world. It has been arranged that a full account of the proofs and claims made against the firm, up to the close of the proceedings this afternoon shall be immediately forwarded to Calcutta, when the officers managing the affairs of the firm in the East Indies will be enabled to make out an account of the total claims upon the whole of this extensive concern. Not any opinion can yet be formed as to the amount of dividend likely to be paid to the creditors, as much will depend upon the judicious sale or management of the numerous properties and engagements tht bankrupts had at the time they stopped payment. Mr. Commissioner Fane appointed the first audit of the accounts to take place on the 2d February next. The further presentments were then adjourned.—A meeting of creditors under the bankruptcy issued against James Roberts and Frederick Woolfe, of Gravesend, cheese-mongers, was also held before Mr. Commissioner Fane, for the purpose of auditing the accounts. The bankrupt Roberts has decamped from his creditors, and there being a balance of £400 deficient in the accounts wholly unaccounted for, strong suspicions are entertained upon the subject. The bankrupts have claimants to the amount of £1,800. And at present the assets are not expected to realize more than 3s. in the pound. The final examination was then adjourned and the bankrupt James Roberts was proclaimed an outlaw in the usual form.—*Times.*

"The story of Bourmont having made any propositions is now wholly discredited. The cause assigned for sending home the *Echo* is that of conveying to Government the impression of Lord W. Russell that little prospect existed of terminating the contest without the interference of Great Britain.—*Times.*

PARIS.—AUGUST 29.

[illegible]ublic feeling against Louis Philip in[illegible]y. Do not believe the accounts which ap[illegible]e French Ministerial Papers, of his popu[illegible]othing can be more contemptible than his [illegible]and be assured, that the moment the pre[illegible]ourable state of commerce takes a turn,—[illegible]n the natural course of things, it must do soon,—these feelings of contempt and dissatisfaction which are now kept under, will be loudly declared. Louis Pailip must be aware of this; and is trying to strengthen his interest with England: but the real alliance between England and France, which is becoming daily more intimate, is with the People—not the Governments.

"Among other things now talked of, is a proposal for the next session to the Chambers to remove the timbre (stamp duty) on Newspapers. Ministers have discovered that their *loi de cautionnement* (the security lodged in the hands of Government before a new paper can start) is not sufficient to prevent new and cheap papers from making their appearance; and as it happens that nineteen out of twenty of these papers are Anti-Ministerial, they will of course endeavour to put them down. But let them beware! The attempt to *bastillize* Paris has hitherto failed, and it has excited public indignation against Ministers. Let them attempt to suppress Newspapers, and the *coup d'état*, although they should even succeed in getting it passed with the [illegible]n of a corrupt and embecile Chamber, will [illegible]p from his throne. Nothing can stop the [illegible] and no paper, to succeed, can be [illegible] *Constitutionnel*, by supporting [illegible] Milion system, has lost 10 000 [illegible] three years. The *Journal* [illegible]ly rising whilst it was [illegible]d, although it is [illegible]er Ministerial [illegible]d one half. [illegible], the [illegible]

[illegible]-two prosecutions against [illegible] are in prison.

Tribune* (Ultra Republican)	8 0	8,600	
Gazette (Ministerial)		9,650	7,500
Quotidienne (Carlist)		4,430	4,800

"I have not time to make any reflections on this statement: you may, perhaps, do so; and from your knowledge of French politics, you will be able to do it with effect.

"There is a private letter here from a friend of the Duke de Broglie, now in London, stating that Talleyrand must be speedily replaced, as he is breaking rapidly in health, and sometimes appears to be affected in mind.

"There is no news from Spain worthy of serious attention. A council was held before the King left Paris, at which it was agreed to do every thing possible to promote Pedro's return to Brazil."—*Spectator August 31st.*

SEPTEMBER 13.

The *Messager des Chambres* contains the following article, which it states to have received from good authority. We have no means of ascertaining the authenticity of the details, which if true are not without interest:—"A few days before the arrival of the Duke de Leuchtenburg at Strasburg, the Duchess of Braganza was one Sunday at the Tuileries. On a sudden his Majesty Louis Philip led her towards a window, and expresed a desire that the Duke de Nemours should marry Queen Donna Maria; but he had scarcely uttered a few words, when the Duchess interrupted him, and said: 'I ought, Sire, to speak to you with more frankness than an ambassodor would in the diplomatic situation in which I am placed; but I love my daughter-in law Donna Maria as if she was my own child. I also love my brother the Duke de Leuchtenberg, and cannot suffer you to repeat a demand which can have no result, seeing the mutual affection that exists between my brother and the Queen of Portugal.' His Majesty Louis Philippe appeared greatly piqued at these words, and orders were immediately despatched by telegraph to prevent by all possible means the entrance of the young Duke into France. Fortunately or unfortunately, he was at Strasburg with a regular passport, and travelling under the name of Captain Muller. Orders to quit France, however, were intimated to him by police-officers. 'Yes,' said the young Duke, 'but not till I have passed through it. I am Captain Muller, and if you are pleased to recognize in me another personage, unjustly banished from France, employ force, put on me those irons, handcuffs with which you threaten me, and thus drag me to the frontiers, but never with my consent.' After these words he entered into his carriage and went to Metz. There the same threat and the same answer, and it was thus he came as far as Paris, where he alighted at a ready-furnished hotel, near the Place de la Bourse. The next day a party of police-officers, with a Commissary at their head, went and summoned the Duke to quit Paris without delay; but he resisted, produced his passport, and defied them to execute the secret orders of which they stated themselves to be the bearers. His *sang-froid*, his firm and resolute tone, and the contenpt which he showed for such malevolent proceedings, overawed the police-officers, and they retired. The duke proceeded to the house of his sister, the Duchess of Braganza, where he saw Queen Donna Maria, remained three days at Paris, and afterwards departed for Havre, where he waited for the illustrious travellers. As to the orders that emanated from the Palace of the Tuileries, they were not carried into execution; however, as it was necessary to satisfy ill humour, the Duchess of Braganza and Queen Donna Maria were refused the French vessel that was to have conveyed them to Portugal."—*Times, Sept.* 16.

THE LOSS OF THE FEMALE CONVICT SHIP, "THE AMPHITRITE," OFF BOULOGNE.

This horrifying event took place on Saturday night, and every soul on board, with the exception of three seamen, perished in the merciless waves. The Amphitrite, Captain Hunter, who was part owner, took in 125 female convicts at Woolwich a short time back, and sailed from thence on the 25th of August. The crew, as far as we can collect, consisted of sixteen seamen, and the whole was under the control of Mr. Forrester, as Surgeon-Superintendent, according to the usage of the transport service. Mr. Forrester was accompanied by his wife, having obtained special permission from the Admiralty for that purpose. In addition to these persons, we learn that there were between twenty and thirty children on board, who had been permitted by the Government to accompany their parents. The following are the accounts which have been given of the dreadful tragedy which were furnished by Correspondents in Boulogne:—

"When the ship arrived off Dungeness the gale of the 29th began. On Friday morning the Captain hove the ship to, the gale being too heavy to sail. The vessel was about three miles to the east from Boulogne-harbour on Saturday at noon, when they made land. The Captain set the topsail and main foresail, in hopes of keeping her off shore. From three o'clock she was in sight off Boulogne, and certainly the sea was most heavy, and the wind extremely strong; but no pilot-boat went out to her, and no life-boats or other assistance were dispatched. About half-past four in the afternoon she came round into Boulogne harbour, and struck on the sands. It appears from the statements of the three men who have been saved out of the crew, that the Captain ordered the anchor to be let go, in hopes of swinging round with the tide. In a few minutes after the vessel had gone aground multitudes rushed to the beach, and a brave French sailor, named Pierre Henin, who has already received the thanks of the Humane Society of London, addressed himself to the Captain of the Port, and said that he was resolved to go alone, and to reach the vessel, in order to tell the Captain that he had not a moment to lose, but must, as it was low water, send all his crew and passengers on shore. As soon as she had struck, however, a pilot-boat, commanded by Francois Heuret, who has on many occasions shown much courage and talent, was dispatched, and by a little after five came under her bows. The Captain of the vessel refused to avail himself of the assistance of Heuret and his brave companions; and when a [illegible]tion of the crew proposed going on shore, the [illegible] prevented them. Two of the men saved [illegible]hey knew the boat was under the bows, [illegible]t were below, making up their bundles. [illegible]hen have got on shore, and all the [illegible]d children. When the French boat had gone, the surgeon sent for Owen, one of the crew, and ordered him to get out the long-boat, This was about half past five. The surgeon discussed the matter with his wife and with the Captain. They were afraid of allowing the prisoners to go on shore. The wife of the surgeon is said to have proposed to leave the convicts there, and to go on shore without them. In consequence of this discussion, no long-boat was sent out. Three of the convict women told Owen that they heard the surgeon persuade the Captain not to accept the assistance of the French boat, on account of the prisoners who were on board. At six o'clock Henin went to the beach—stripped himself—took a line—swam naked for about three quarters of an hour or an hour, and arrived at the vessel at about a little after seven. On touching the right side of the vessel, he hailed the crew, and said, 'Give me a line to conduct you on land, or you are lost, as the sea is coming in.' He spoke English plain enough to be heard. He touched the vessel, and told them to speak to the Captain. They threw (that is, some of the crew, but not the Captain or surgeon) two lines, one from the stern and the other from the bow. The one from the stern he could not seize—the one from the bow he did. He then went towards the shore, but the rope was stopped. This was, it is believed, the act of the surgeon and Captain. He (Henin) then swam back, and told them to give him more rope to get on shore. The Captain and surgeon would not. They then tried to haul him in, but his strength failed, and he got on shore. The female convicts, who were battened down under the hatches on the vessel running aground, broke away the half-deck hatch, and, frantic, rushed on the deck. Of course, they entreated the Captain and surgeon to let them go on shore in the long-boat, but they were not listened to as the Captain and surgeon did not feel authorized to liberate prisoners committed to their care. About seven o'clock the flood-tide began. The crew, seeing that there were no hopes, clung to the rigging. The poor women and children remained on deck, uttering the most piteous cries. The vessel was about three-quarters of a mile English from shore and no more. Owen, one of the three men saved, thinks that the women remained on deck in this state about an hour and a half. Owen and four others were on the spars, and thinks they remained three-quarters of an hour, but, seeing no hope of being saved he took to swimming, and was brought in a state of insensibility to the hotel. Towsey, another of the men saved, was on a plank with the Captain. Towsey asked who he was? He said, 'I am the Captain,' but the next moment he was gone. Rice, the third man, floated ashore on a ladder. He was in the aft when the other men took to the raft. When the French pilot-boat rowed away after being rejected by the Captain, he (Rice) saw a man waving his hat on the beach, and remarked to the Captain that a gentleman was waving to them to come on shore. The Captain turned away, and made no answer. At the moment the women all disappeared the ship broke in two. The scene presented in the port of Boulogne on Saturday morning baffles any description—corpses strewed here and there along the beach and each advancing wave poured forth from its bosom some fresh victim of the frightful calamity. Sixty bodies had been washed on shore, one presenting the appalling spectacle of a child, whose mouth was fast locked in the nipple of its young mother's breast. Under the direction of Mr. Hamilton, the bodies were, during the night of Saturday, brought to the rooms of the Societe Philantropique."

A Correspondent at Boulogne says:—"As soon as the vessel broke in two, the French Marine Humane Society placed hundreds of men on the beach; and the office or lodging being close to the shore, as soon as the corpses were picked up they were brought to the rooms, where I assisted many of my countrymen to restore them to life. Our efforts were fruitless, except in the cases of the three men, Owen, Rice, and Towsey. I never saw so many fine and beautiful bodies in my life. Some of the women were the most perfectly made; and French and English wept together at such a horrible loss of life in sight of—save, and even close to—the port and town. Body after body has been brought in."

Another Correspondent says:—"The examination of the men who have been saved has already shown the deplorable nature of the transport or convict system. Young girls—young women for small offences—females who might have been easily reclaimed, and led back to the paths of virtue—were all stowed together with twenty hardened and most abandoned criminals from Scotland, whose swearing, whose disgusting language, and violent conduct, rendered the ship the scene of constant outrage and disorder. Never was so scandalous a want of attention manifested to the classification of prisoners as that exhibited in the case of the female convicts on board the Amphitrite. The conduct of the Captain was also most extraordinary. When he saw he must of necessity be driven on shore, instead of taking the necessary steps to drive up as high on the beach as possible, he threw out his anchor, and did not cut away any of his masts. He fired no signal of distress, hoisted no colours, and showed no light; but appeared to abandon himself to the sole hope of getting off with the flood tide—a hope which was perfectly absurd, placed as the vessel was with a tremendous gale blowing on the shore, and in the midst of the breakers. The conduct of the crew was bold and faithful, but their obedience was so slavish as to ensure the destruction of the vessel. They would not leave the Captain; this was right, but they ought, at least, to have endeavoured to save the prisoners. Both Heuret, the pilot, and Henin, the master of a fishing-boat, agree in stating, as well as the three survivors of the crew, that it would have been most easy to have saved the lives of all, if proper steps had been taken."—*Bell's Life in London, September* 8.

VISIT OF THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON TO CHERBOURG.

COWES, SEPT. 5.—The departure of the Royal Yacht Squadron from hence for Cherbourg on Thursday last, the 2d ult., at two o'clock P. M., appeared to be the signal for the departure of the fine weather. The breeze continued to freshen from W. S. W. all the afternoon, and towards evening there was every indication of foul and stormy weather. The Emerald Royal Yacht, with the Duchess of Kent and the Princes Victoria, and the Flower of Yarrow Yacht, with the Earl and Countess of Errol, and the Countess of Durham and families, parted from the squadron at the Nab Light, and returned here all well. On Friday morning, at eight A. M., the gale continuing to increase, the Zephyr Cutter Yacht, W. H. Beach, Esq., returned to the roads, having been half-way across the Channel, in consequence of her forestay and bobstay giving way. In the course of Friday the gale had increased to a hurricane at W. S. W., accompanied by incessant heavy rain. Huge branches of trees were torn from their trunks, many boats were swamped, and some of the Bathing Machines were literally knocked to pieces by the force of the wind and the waves. The Victoria steamer, which left Southampton at 5 o'clock P. M., having Lady Fraser and many other distinguished fashionables on board, was obliged to bring up in Southampton River for the night, and did not arrive here until half-past six the following morning. We understand that complaints have been made of a want of courtesy on the part of the commander of the steamer, who positively refused to put any of the passengers on shore, though he might have done so with perfect safety, and insisted on keeping them on the water all night. Notwithstanding the state of the weather, the Albatross, J. L. Gower, Esq.; and the Emerald, Mr. Simmons, put to sea on Friday morning, for the purpose of joining the rest of the squadron at Cherbourg; but after reaching half way across the Channel, they were compelled, by the state of wind and weather, to return here—and fortunately without damage. Early on Saturday morning, the wind shifted suddenly to the north-west, the rain ceased, but the wind continued to blow a tempest. The boatmen would not venture out on any terms, and demanded from 20s. to 25s. for going off to vessels in the Roads. The utmost anxiety of course prevailed here as to the safety of the squadron, and rumours of every description were abroad as absurd as they were contradictory and groundless. On Sunday the gale appeared to be gradually subsiding, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, with consideration and kind feeling, which do her the utmost honour, despatched the Royal Yacht Emerald at six o'clock A. M. on that day for Cherbourg, to ascertain the state of the squadron, and to return immediately for the purpose of relieving the anxiety of those who might have friends or connexions on board. On Sunday afternoon, and throughout Monday, the weather moderated, and was comparatively calm—Tuesday (3d) squally with rain. This morning the Yacht Lulworth, Lord Clonbrook, arrived here from Cherbourg after a passage of eight hours, bringing the agreeable intelligence of the arrival of the squadron at that port on Friday; at 10 A. M., all well.

A signal from the Falcon announced that the latter "untoward event" had taken place, and orders were forthwith issued for the boats of the squadron to proceed to her assistance. She was immediately stripped, topmasts over side, and by dint of great exertion she was got off the following tide. Mr. Thoreld, the owner, certainly owes the preservation of his brig to the prompt and active conduct of the commodore, Lord Yarborough, who was first on board, and to the friendly co-operation of Rear-Admiral Baron Mackaw, commanding the French squadron at Cherbourg, who immediately despatched all the boats of his fleet to the assistance of the Coquette. After she had righted, she was towed into the roadstead by the George Canning steamer of Liverpool. On Saturday, in consequence of the violence of the gale, nearly all the yachts ran into the inner basin, leaving anchors and cables behind.

On Sunday their Majesties the King and Queen of the French arrived at Cherbourg. They made their entry under a triumphal arch erected for the purpose, and were received by the inhabitants in the most cordial and enthusiastic manner. The yatchts of the Royal squadron were dressed out for the occasion in all their holyday array, rich in every variety of colour—the yards were manned and their Majesties were cheered by the whole squadron in true British style, and in a way that appeared to astonish the natives. His Majesty acknowledged the compliment by waving his hat, and the spectacle on the sea and land was truly gratifying and exhilirating. The day was fine—the crowd was immense—joy beamed on every countenance—and the scene altogether was such as even Sir Andrew Agnew and Saint Spencer Percival would hardly have ventured to look sour upon. Lord Yarborough, the Commodore, the Earl of Durham, and several members of the squadron, had the honour of dining with their Majesties in the after part of the day, and will do so daily, during their visit at the port. The houses were partially illuminated in the evening. On Monday his Majesty reviewed the troops Cherbourg, amounting to about 5,000 men, nearly opposite the basin where the Royal squadron was anchored. He was on horseback, attended by two of his younger sons, in the uniforms of a corporal, and a midshipman, and also by Marshals Soult and Gerard. The weather having moderated, and the day being comparatively serene, the scene was altogether animated and refreshing. It was delightful to witness the steady evolutions of the troops, with their arms glittering in the sun, and the Royal Yacht Squadron tastefully decked out with their flags, like Joseph's coat of many colours. It was still more pleasant to see the cordial and unaffected good feeling which appeared to prevail between John Bull and his friends across the channel. Shame on those who assert that Englishmen and Frenchmen are enemies by nature! Who and what are those that have endeavoured to make them such? On Tuesday their Majesties embarked in a steamer and went round the men-of-war in the roads, Lord Yarborough immediately hoisted a signal for the whole of the Royal Yacht squadron, consisting now of nearly thirty vessels to get under weigh, and performed several naval evolutions, which equally surprised and delighted the Royal party. The [illegible] latter gave a splendid ball in the evening, to which all the English visitors were invited, and cheerfulness and hospitality were the orders of the night. The Gossamer, cutter yacht, Eyre Coote, Esq. returned here from Cherbourg, on Tuesday, at nine, P. M., after a passage of nine hours, with the Surgeon and Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron on board, and we understand by her that there was to be a grand levee at Cherbourg, on Wednesday, the 4th, after which a sailing match was to take place for a silver Cup, valued at 80*l.*, presented by the inhabitants of that port, to be sailed for by English yachts, of which nine had entered.—*Bell's Life in London, Sept.* 8.

THE SECRET INTERVIEW OF M. BERRY. ER WITH THE DUCHESSE DE BERRI.

FROM THE "DUCHESSE DE BERRI IN LA VENDEE," BY GENERAL DERMONCOURT.

M. de Bourmont applauded the motive which had led M. Berryer to seek the Duchess, and all was ready for his departure on the same day.

Accordingly, at two o'clock in the afternoon, M. Berryer got into a small hack cabriolet, and as he entered it asked the Duchess's confidential agent at Nantes what road he was to take, and where Madame resided. The agent replied by pointing to a peasant at the corner of the street, mounted on a dapple-grey horse, saying—

"Look at that man, you have only to follow him."

And, in fact, scarcely did the peasant perceive M. Berryer's vehicle in motion, than he trotted forward, so that M. Berryer could follow without losing sight of him. In this manner they crossed the bridges, and entered the open country. The peasant never once turned his head towards M. Berryer, but jogged on with such apparent carelessness and inattention to the vehicle he was guiding, that M. Berryer more than once thought himself the dupe of some mystification. With regard to the cab-driver, as he was not in the secret, he could give no information about the road they were following; and when, on his [illegible] whither he was to drive,

his fare merely replied, "Follow that man," he strictly obeyed the injunction, and took no more notice of the guide than the latter took of him.

After a journey of two hours and a half, during which M. Berryer had felt considerable uneasiness, they arrived at a small town, and the peasant on horseback stopped in front of the inn, and alighted. The cab immediately drew up at the same place, and M. Berryer got out. The peasant then continued his journey on foot, and M. Berryer having told the cab driver to wait for him there till six o'clock the next evening, instantly followed his strange guide.

Having advanced about a hundred paces, the guide entered a house, and as, during the short walk, M. Berryer had gained upon him, he followed close at his heels. The man opened the door of the kitchen, where the mistress of the house was alone, and pointing to M. Berryer, said,

"Here's a gentleman who must be conducted."

"He shall be conducted," replied the mistress of the house.

Scarcely had she uttered these words, ere the peasant opened a door and disappeared, without giving M. Berryer time to thank or remunerate him. The mistress of the house then made the stranger a sign to be seated, and continued, without saying a single syllable, to attend to her household affairs as if she were alone.

A silence of three quarters of an hour succeeded, and was only interrupted by the arrival of the master, who bowed to the stranger, but evinced neither surprise nor curiosity; only he looked towards his wife, who, without stirring from her place, and without interruption to what she was doing, repeated the words previously uttered by the guide—

"Here's a gentleman who must be conducted."

The master of the house then cast upon his guest one of those rapid, uneasy, and searching glances peculiar to the Vendean peasantry; after which, his countenance resumed its habitual expression, that of kindness and naiveté. Advancing towards M. Berryer with his hat in his hand—

"Does Monsieur wish to travel in our country?" he asked.

"Yes, I wish to go farther on.

"Monsieur has papers, no doubt?

"Yes.

"In regular order?

"Perfectly.

"If Monsieur would show them to me, I would inform him whether he could with safety travel through our country."

"Here they are."

The peasant took them and glanced his eyes over them; and the moment he saw the name of Berryer, folded them up and returned them, saying—

"Oh it's all right. Monsieur may go anywhere with those papers."

"And will you undertake to conduct me?"

"Yes, Sir."

"I wish it to be as soon as possible."

"I will have the horses saddled."

The master of the house then went out, and returning in ten minutes after, said—

"The horses are ready."

"And the guide?"

"Is waiting, Sir."

At the door M. Berryer found a lad belonging to the farm, already on horseback, holding a second horse by the bridle; and scarcely was the foot of the Paris advocate in the stirrup, ere the new guide, as silent as his predecessor, began to jog on.

In about two hours, during which M Berryer did not exchange a single word with his guide, they arrived, about nightfall, at the door of one of those farms honored by the appellation of chateaux. It was now half-past eight. M. Berryer and his conductor both alighted and entered the house.

The latter, addressing a servant, said—

"Here's a gentleman who must speak to your master."

This latter was already in bed. He had passed the preceding night at a rendezvous, and the whole day on horseback; being therefore too tired to get up, one of his relations came down in his stead.

The moment M. Berryer stated who he was, and that he wished to see the Dutchess of Berri, orders were instantly given to prepare for their departure, he himself undertaking to conduct the traveller.

In ten minutes, both were on horseback. After a quarter of an hour's riding, a loud cry was uttered about a hundred yards before them. M. Berryer started, and inquired what it meant.

"It is our scout," calmly replied the Vendean chief, "who is asking, after his fashion, whether the road is free. Listen, and you will hear the reply."

At these words he extended his hand, seized M. Berryer's arm, and thus forced him to pull up. An instant after, a second cry was heard, much further off than the former, of which it seemed an echo, so perfectly similar was the sound.

"We may now advance," resumed the chief, making his horse walk forward, "the road is free."

"Are we then preceded by a scout?" asked M. Berryer.

"Yes. We have a man two hundred yards in advance of us, and one two hundred yards in our rear."

"But who replied to the former?"

"The peasants whose cottages border upon the ... Take notice, when we pass before one of ...

followed him: almost at the same moment they were overtaken by the man in the rear, who advanced at full speed.

Here the road branched off into two directions, and they found their scout motionless and undecided, between the two paths. His cry had been answered on neither side, and he knew not which to take; for both led to the place whither the travellers were bound.

The chief and the guide having conversed together an instant in an under tone, the guide took the dark avenue on the right, and was soon lost in the gloom. Five minutes after, the chief and M. Berryer entered the same road, leaving motionless, at the place they quitted, their companion, who five minutes after, followed them in his turn.

About three hundred paces further on they found their guide at a dead stand; having made them a sign to keep silence, he whispered the words "a patrole." "And, in fact, they heard, immediately after, the regular tramp of footsteps made by soldiers marching. This happened to be one of the moveable columns going its night round.

The noise soon came nearer, and they perceived the bayonets of the men standing out in relief upon the dark sky. The detachment, to avoid the water running in the hollow roads, had taken neither of the two paths—which was what caused the momentary hesitation in the guide—but had climbed the slope, and was marching on the other side of the hedge upon the ground which commanded the hollow path forming its boundaries.-The situation of the travellers was at this moment very critical; for if one of the four horses had neighed, all would have been made prisoners. But as if the poor beasts had understood the danger of their masters, they remained still and silent, and the soldiers passed without suspecting near whom they were. When the sound of their footsteps had died away, the travellers resumed their journey.

At half-past ten they turned off from the road, and entered a small wood, where they alighted, and, leaving their horses under the care of the two peasants, M. Berryer and the Vendean chief continued their route on foot.

They were now not very far distant from the farm inhabited by the Duchess of Berri; but, as they wished to enter by a back door, it was necessary to take a circuit, and cross marches, in which they sank up to their knees in mire. At length they perceived a little dark mass, which was the farm-house surrounded by trees. They soon reached the door, at which the chief knocked in a peculiar manner.

Footsteps were immediately heard inside, and a voice exclaimed, "Who's there?"

The chief replied by a known pass-word, and the door was opened.

An old woman performed the duties of porter; but, for greater security, she was attended by a stout and robust peasant armed with a stick, a weapon of terrific power in such hands.

"We want to see Monsieur Charles," said the chief.

"He is asleep," the old woman replied; "but he gave orders to be immediately informed if any one arrived. Come into the kitchen, and I will go and awake him."

"Tell him that it is M. Berryer from Paris," said this gentleman.

The old woman left them in the kitchen.

In about ten minutes she returned, and informed M. Berryer that Monsieur Charles was ready to receive him. He accordingly followed her up a rickety staircase outside the house. It led to a room on the first floor, the only one indeed in the house at all fit to be inhabited.

This was the apartment of the Duchess of Berri, into which the old woman ushered M. Berryer, then, shutting the door remained outside.

All M. Berryer's attention was now directed to Madame, who was in bed, upon a wooden bedstead clumsily made with a hedging-bill. She had sheets of the finest lawn, and was covered with a Scotch shawl of green and red plaid. She had on her head one of those woollen coifs worn by the women of the country, the pinners of which fall over the shoulders. The walls of the room were bare, the apartment was heated by an awkward chimney of plaster of Paris, and the only furniture, besides the bed, was a table covered with papers, upon which were two brace of pistols, and in a corner a chair, upon which lay a complete dress of a peasant boy and a black wig.

I have already stated that the object of M. Berryer's interview with the Duchess was to persuade her to quit France; but, as I cannot give the particulars of this conversation without compromising many persons, I shall pass it over in silence. The reader, with the details already given, may easily supply this deficiency by conjecture. At three o'clock in the morning, but not until that hour, Madame yielded to the arguments urged by M. Berryer in his own name, and in that of his party. Nevertheless, though the Duchess might of herself have seen that very little advantage could be expected from an armed insurrection, it was not without tears and cries of despair that she gave way.

"Well, it is settled," she said; "I must then quit France; but I will not return, you may depend upon it, for I will not come back with foreign armies. They are only waiting for a time, as you well know; and, then, when the day comes, they will demand my son;—they do not trouble themselves much more about him now than they did about Louis XVIII. in 1813. But he will

gues from the inn where he had left his cab driver. On their arrival at this latter place, Madame was to enter his cabriolet, return to Nantes, take the post then with a fictitious passport, and, crossing the whole of France, leave it by Mount Cenis.

M. Berryer stopped at the place appointed, and waited from twelve till six in the afternoon, when he received a dispatch from the Duchess informing him that she had changed her mind.

She stated that she had linked too many interests with her own, to fly from the consequences of her entrance into France, and allow them to weigh upon others; that she was therefore resolved to share to the very last extremity the fate of those whom she had brought into peril; only the assumption of arms fixed for the 24th of May was adjourned to the 3d—4th of June. In consternation M. Berryer returned to Nantes.

On the 25th, M. de Bourmont received a letter from the Duchess, confirming the one she had written to M. Berryer. It is here subjoined:—

"Having come to the firm determination of not quitting the western provinces, and to trust myself to their long-tried fidelity, I depend upon you, my good friend, for the adoption of every necessary measure for the assumption of arms on the night of the 3d—4th of June. I call to my standard all men of valour; God will aid us in saving our country; no danger, no fatigue shall discourage me; I will appear at the very first meetings.

"MARIE CAROLINE, Regent of France.

"Vendèe, May 25th, 1832."

AN UNPROMISING DEBUT.

JACOB FAITHFUL.

"Bound 'prentice to a waterman,
"I learnt a bit to row;
"And, bless your heart, I always was so gay."

Gentle reader, I was born upon the water—not upon the salt and angry ocean, but upon the fresh and rapid flowing river. It was in a floating sort of box, called a lighter, and upon the River Thames, and at low water, that I first smelt the mud. This lighter was manned (an expression amounting to bullism, if not construed *kind*-ly) by my father, my mother, and your humble servant. My father had the sole charge—he was monarch of the deck: my mother of course was queen, and I was the heir apparent.

Before I say one word about myself, allow me dutifully to describe my parents. First, then, I will portray my queen mother. Report says, that when first she came on board of the lighter, a lighter figure and a lighter step never pressed a plank; but, as far as I can tax my recollection, she was always a fat, unwieldy woman. Locomotion was not to her taste—gin was. She seldom quitted the cabin; never quitted the lighter—a pair of shoes may have lasted her for five years, for the wear and tear that she took out of them. Being of this domestic habit, as all married women ought to be, she was always to be found when wanted; but, always at hand, she was not always on her feet. Towards the close of the day she lay down upon her bed—a wise precaution when a person can no longer stand. The fact was, that my honoured mother, although her virtue was unimpeachable, was frequently seduced by liquor; and, although constant to my father, was debauched and to be found in bed with that insidious assailer of female uprightness—*gin*. The lighter which might have been compared to another garden of Eden, of which my mother was the Eve, and my father the Adam to consort with, was entered by this serpent who tempted her; and if she did not eat, she drank, which was even worse. At first, indeed, and I mention it to prove how the enemy always gains admittance under a specious form, she drank it only to keep the cold out of her stomach, which the humid atmosphere from the surrounding water appeared to warrant. My father took his pipe for the same reason; but at the time that I was born he smoked and she drank, from morning to night, because habit had rendered it almost necessary to their existence. The pipe was always to his lips, the glass incessantly to hers. I would have defied any cold ever to have penetrated into their stomachs; but I have said enough of my mother for the present, I will now pass on to my father.

My father was a puffy, round-bellied, long-armed, little man, admirably calculated for his station in, or rather out of, society. He could manage a lighter as well as any body; but he could do no more; he had been brought up to it from his infancy. He went on shore for my mother, and came on board again—the only remarkable event in his life. His whole amusement was his pipe; and, as there is a certain indefinable link between smoking and philosophy, my father, by dint of smoking, had become a perfect philosopher. It is no less strange than true, that we can puff away our cares with tobacco, when, without it, they remain an oppressive burden to existence. There is no composing draught like the draught through the tube of a pipe. The savage warriors of North America enjoyed the blessing before we did; and to the pipe is to be ascribed the wisdom of their councils, and the laconic delivery of their sentiments. It would be well introduced into our own legislative assembly. Ladies, indeed, would no longer peep down through the ventilator; but we should have more sense and fewer words. It is also to tobacco that is to be ascribed the stoical firmness of those American warriors, who, satisfied with the pipe in their mouths, submitted with perfect indifference to the torture of their enemies. From the well-known virtues of this weed arose that peculiar expression, when you irritate another, that you "put his pipe out."

My father's pipe, literally and metaphorically, was never put out. He had a few apophthegms, which brought every disaster to a happy conclusion; and as he seldom or ever indulged in words, these sayings were deeply impressed upon my infant memory. One was, "It's no use crying; what's done can't be helped." When once these words escaped his lips the subject was never renewed. Nothing appeared to move him; the adjurations of those employed in the other lighters, barges, vessels, and boats of every description, who were contending with us for the extra foot of water, as we drifted up or down with the tide, affected him not, further than an extra column or two of smoke arising from the bowl of his pipe. To

ly, like Cadmus, invent letters, he had accustomed himself to certain hieroglyphics, generally speaking, sufficient for his purposes, and which might be considered as an artificial memory. "I can't write nor read, Jacob," he would say, "I wish I could: but look, boy, I means this mark for three-quarters of a bushel. Mind you recollects it when I axes you, or I'll be blowed if I don't wallop you." But it was only a case of peculiar difficulty which would require a new hieroglyphic, or extract such a long speech from my father. I was well acquainted with his usual scratches and dots, and, having a good memory, could put him right when he was puzzled with some misshapen x or z representing some unknown quantity, like the same letters in algebra.

I have said that I was heir apparent, but I did not say that I was the only child born to my father in his wedlock. My honoured mother had had two more children; but the first, who was a girl, had been provided for by a fit of the measles; and the second, my elder brother, by tumbling over the stern of the lighter when he was 3 years old. At the time of the accident my mother had retired to her bed, a little the worse for liquor; my father was on deck forward, leaning against the windlass, soberly smoking his evening pipe. "What was that?" exclaimed my father, taking his pipe out of his mouth, and listening; "I shouldn't wonder if it wasn't Joe." And my father put in his pipe again, and smoked away as before.

My father was correct in his surmises. It was Joe who had made the splash which roused him from his meditations, for the next morning Joe was nowhere to be found. He was, however, found some days afterwards; but, as the newspapers say, and as may well be imagined, the vital spark was extinct; and, moreover, the eels and chubs had eaten off his nose and a portion of his chubby face, so that, as my father said, "he was of no use to nobody." The morning after the accident my father was up early and had missed poor little Joe. He went into the cabin, smoked his pipe, and said nothing. As my brother did not appear as usual for his breakfast, my mother called out for him in a harsh voice; but Joe was out of hearing, and as mute as a fish. Joe opened not his mouth in reply, neither did my father. My mother then quitted the cabin, and walked round the lighter, looked into the dog-kennel to ascertain if he was asleep with the great mastiff—but Joe was nowhere to be found.

"Why, what can have become of Joe?" cried my mother, with maternal alarm in her countenance, appealing to my father, as she hastened back to the cabin. My father spoke not, but taking his pipe out of his mouth, dropped the bowl of it in a perpendicular direction till it landed softly on the deck, then put it into his mouth again, and puffed mournfully. "Why you don't mean to say that he is overboard?" screamed my mother.

My father nodded his head, and puffed away at an accumulated rate. A torrent of tears, exclamations, and revilings, succeeded to this characteristic announcement. My father allowed my mother to exhaust herself. By the time that she was finished so was his pipe. He then knocked out the ashes, and quietly observed, "It's no use crying; what's done can't be helped," and proceeded to refill the bowl.

"Can't be helped?" cried my mother; "but it might have been helped.

"Take it coolly," replied my father.

"Take it coolly!" replied my mother, in a rage—"take it coolly! Yes, you're for taking everything coolly; I presume, if I fell overboard you would be taking it coolly."

"You would be taking it coolly, at all events," replied my imperturbable father.

"O dear! O dear!" cried my poor mother; "two poor children, and lost them both!"

"Better luck next time," rejoined my father; "so, Sal, say no more about it."

My father continued for some time to smoke his pipe, and my mother to pipe her eye, until at last my father, who was really a kind-hearted man, rose from the chest upon which he was seated, went to the cupboard, poured out a teacupful of gin, and handed it to my mother. It was kindly done of him, and my mother was to be won by kindness. It was a pure offering in the spirit, and taken in the spirit in which it was offered. After a few repetitions, which were rendered necessary from its potency being diluted with her tears, grief and recollection were drowned together, and disappeared like two lovers who sink down entwined in each other's arms. With this beautiful metaphor I shall wind up the episode of my unfortunate brother Joe.

It was about a year after the loss of my brother that I was ushered into the world, without any other assistants or spectators than my father and Dame Nature, who I believe to be a very clever midwife, if not interfered with. My father, who had some faint idea of Christianity, performed the baptismal rites, by crossing me on the fore-head with the end of his pipe, and calling me Jacob; as for my mother being churched, she had never been to church in her life. In fact, my father and mother never quitted the lighter, unless when the former was called out by the superintendent or proprietor at the delivery or shipment of a cargo, or once a-month for a few minutes on shore to purchase necessaries. I cannot recall much of my infancy; but I recollect that the lighter was often very brilliant with blue and red paint, and that my mother used to point it out to me as "so pretty," to keep me quiet. I shall therefore pass it over, and commence at the age of five years, at which early period I was of some little use to my father; indeed, I was almost as forward as some boys at ten. This may appear strange, but the fact is, that my ideas, although bounded, were concentrated. The lighter, its equipments, and its destination, were the microcosm of my infant imagination; and my ideas and thoughts being directed to so few objects, were deeply impressed, and their value fully understood. Up to the time that I quitted the lighter, as I1 years old, the banks of the river were the boundaries of my speculations. I certainly comprehended the nature of trees and houses; but I do not think that I was aware that the former grew. From the time that I could recollect them on the banks of the river, they appeared to be exactly of the same size as they were when first I saw them, and I asked questions. But by the time that I was 10 ye... I knew the name of every reach of the river ... point—the depth of water, and the shal... of the current, and the ebb and flow ... I was able to manage the lighter ...

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week—indeed, her obisity and habitual intoxi-ion rendered her incapable. My father went on ore for a quarter of an hour once a-month, to pur-ase gin, tobacco, red herrings, and decayed ship scuit—the latter were my principal fare, except when could catch a fish over the sides, as we lay at an-chor. I was therefore a great water-drinker, not al-together from choice, but from the salt nature of my food, and because my mother had still sense enough left to discern that "Gin wasn't good for little boys." But a great change had taken place in my father. I was now left almost altogether in charge of the deck, my father seldom coming up except to assist me in shooting the bridges, or when it required more than my exertions to steer clear of the crowds of vessels which we encountered when between them. In fact, as I grew more capable, my father became more in-capable, and passed most of his time in the cabin, as-sisting my mother in emptying the great stone bot-tle. The woman had prevailed upon the man, and now both were guilty in partaking of the forbidden fruit of the juniper tree. Such was the state of affairs in our little kingdom when the catastrophe occurred which I am now about to relate.

One fine summer's evening we were floating up with the tide, deeply laden with coals, to be delivered at the proprietor's wharf, some distance above Putney-bridge; a strong breeze sprung up, and checked our progress, and we could not, as we expected, gain the wharf that night. We were about a mile and a half above the bridge when the tide turned against us, and we dropped our anchor. My father, who, expecting to arrive that evening, had very unwillingly remained sober, waited until the lighter had swung to the stream, and then saying to me, "Remember, Jacob, we must be at the wharf early to-morrow morning, so keep alive," he went into the cabin to indulge in his potations, leaving me in possession of the deck, and also of my supper, which I never ate below, the little cabin being so unpleasantly close. Indeed, I took all my meals *al fresco*, and, unless the nights were in-tensely cold, slept on deck, in the large dog-kennel abaft, which had once been tenanted by the large mas-tiff, but he had been dead some years, had been thrown overbroad, and in all probability had been converted into Epping sausages, at 1s. per lb. Sometimes after his decease I had taken possession of his apartment, and had performed his duty. I had finished my sup-per, which I washed down with a considerable por-tion of Thames water, for I always drunk more when above the bridges, having an idea that it tasted more pure and fresh. I had walked forward and looked at the cable, to see if all was right, and then, having no-thing more to do, I lay down on the deck, and indulg-ed in the profound speculations of a boy of 11 years old. I was watching the stars above me, which twink-led faintly, and appeared to me ever and anon to be extinguished and then relighted—I was wondering what they could be made of, and how they came there, when of a sudden I was interrupted in my reve-ries by a loud shriek, and perceived a strong smell of something burning. The shrieks were renewed a-gain and again, and I had hardly time to get upon my legs when my father burst up from the cabin, rushed over the side of the lighter, and disappeared under the water. I caught a glimpse of his features as he pass-ed me, and observed fright and intoxication blended together. I ran to the side where he had disappeared, but could see nothing but a few eddying circles as the tide rushed quickly past. For a few seconds I remain-ed staggered and stupified at his sudden disappearance and evident death, but I was recalled to recollection by the smoke which encompassed me, and the shrieks of my mother which were now fainter and fainter, and I hastened to her assistance.

A strong empyreumatic thick smoke ascended from the hatchway of the cabin, and as it had now fallen calm, it mounted straight up in the air in a dense co-lumn. I attempted to go in, but as soon as I encount-ered the smoke, I found that it was impossible—it would have suffocated me in half a minute. I did what most children would have done in such a situa-tion of excitement and distress—I sat down and cried bitterly. In about ten minutes I removed my hands, with which I had covered up my face, and looked at the cabin hatch. The smoke had disappeared, and all was silent. I went to the hatchway, and although the smell was still everpowering, I found that I could bear it. I descended the little ladder of three steps. and called "Mother," but there was no answer. The lamp fixed against the after bulk-head, with a glass before it, was still alight, and I could see plainly to every corner of the cabin. Nothing was burning—not even the curtains to my mother's bed appeared to be singed. I was astonished—breathless with fear, with a trembling voice, I again called out "Mother." I remained more than a minute panting for breath, and then ventured to draw back the curtains of the bed—my mother was not there! but there appeared to be a black mass in the centre of the bed. I put my hand fearfully upon it—it was a sort of unctuous pitchy cinder. I screamed with horror, my little senses reeled—I staggered from the cabin and fell down on the deck in a state amounting almost to insanity; it was followed by a sort of stupor, which lasted for many hours.

As the reader may be in some doubt as to the oc-casion of my mother's death, I must inform him that she perished in that very peculiar and dreadful man-ner, which does sometimes, although rarely, occur, to those who indulge in an immoderate use of spirituous liquors. Cases on this kind do indeed present them-selves but once in a century, but the occurrence of them is but too authenticated. She perished from what is termed *spontaneous combustion*—an inflamma-tion of the gasses generated from the spirits absorbed into the system. It is to be presumed that the flames issuing from my mother's body completely frightened out of his senses my father, who had been drinking freely; and thus did I lose both my parents, one by fire and the other by water, at one and the same time.—*Metropolitan Magazine.*

FEES.

[From the *Standard.*]

one error in morals or in politics has effect-e evil that has been produced by the ad-is kind of fiction, that no prince, or of the House of Commons, or of-ceeds a certain point, say 500*l.*

these gentry; but surely the Lord Chancellor ought to know that he, as head of his court, has, by the theory of the law, a complete control over all his officers; and if in practice he has not such control, less acuteness than Lord Brougham possesess would suggest that to bring the practice of the Court of Chancery to the theory of that court, would be a much better mode of making its officers do their duty, than a system of fees, which may lapse into bribery, and which is sure to run into extortion. We say, which is sure to run into ex-tortion, because, though Lord Brougham may fix the *maximum* rate of the single fee, it is not in the power of man to limit the number of occasions for feeing which ingenious persons, interested in mul-tiplying fees, may create. His Lordship has, no doubt, seen many bills of costs; and he must have greatly admired, in the simplicity of his youth, the moderation of men keeping handsome equi-pages and splendid establishments, and charging, for the waste of their valuable time in attendances, such paltry sums as 6s. 8d., and for their episto-lary labours even but half of that pittance per let-ter. When his Lordship, however, came to look to the sum total at the foot of the account, he pro-bably changed his estimate of the moderation of the party presenting it—an experience which pro-bably will make him more willing to agree with us in the conviction that, as long as you leave fees in any shape, it is very little matter at what *maxi-mum* rate you fix them, because you will still leave, to the fee-receiving officer, power and motive to bring up his aggregate of fees to the exact amount which the suitor can be, by any process, compelled to pay. The system of fees has been for a century excluded from our naval and military service, cer-tainly without any detriment to the activity of ei-ther; it has been more recently exploded in the collection of the revenue, by the common confes-sion of all with the greatest possible advantage to the public. Why, then, should it be continued in the courts of justice, where, we speak advisedly, it is the least necessary, and has been most mis-chievous? There can be but one answer: the heads of those courts have not the proper control over their officers, or they do not choose to exercise it. Something of both, we are afraid, is the case. In many instances the officers of the court, even those who ought to be the efficient officers of the court, are independent of him who ought to be its head in fact, as well as in name.

MISCELLANEA.

The mortal remains of the deservedly lamented Sir Harry Goodricke, Bart., were removed from his seat, Ravensdale Park, on last Thursday week, for Warrenspoint, where they were put on board his own yacht, and towed by the George the Fourth steamer to Liverpool, where they were met by several hundreds of his friends, amongst whom were a great number of his sporting companions, and all the nobility and gentry from the surrounding country (who at the time of his decease were anxiously awaiting his arrival in the north, to take the lead of their intended sport), from whence he was taken to the family seat at Ribston, in Yorkshire, followed by an immense concourse of carriages and pedestrians, who seemed anxious to show his remains every possible respect; indeed on the arrival of the procession every church bell tolled, and all the people closed their shops, such was their grief for the loss of this charitable, good-natured, kind-hearted, and generous friend and landlord. Sir Harry's remains lay in state one day, and were then finally deposited on Wednes-day last in the tomb of his ancestors, at Ribston. It is rather singular, and was a general remark, that both Sir Harry and the late Sir Harry Good-ricke died in the 36th year of their age, and both now lie in the same vault. It is a distressing cir-cumstance to state, that upwards of 1800 indivi-duals, including the persons in actual employment and those depending on him, have been deprived of the means of subsistence for the present by the death of this much-lamented gentleman. The heir to Sir H. Goodricke's Irish estates, ex-ceeding 20,000*l.* a year, derived from his late uncle, Lord Clermont, is a minor, eldest son of Chichester Fortescue, Esq. The title is extinct. Sir Harry has left the whole of his personal and private property to F. Holyoake, of Studly Castle, Warwick, who was his bosom friend and com-panion, but not a schoolfellow, as some of the papers have stated.—*Globe.*

A Swiss.—The following character of Bour-mont, evidently drawn by the hand of one who knew him well, appeared soon after the formation of the Polignac Administration. It will at least show that, as the Marshal's connexion with Portu-gal is by no means of recent origin, so, in as far as regards principle or moral integrity, he is in every respect worthy of serving such a master as Miguel: —"General Bourmont, an able, bold, and ambi-tious man, unfettered like most of the French offi-cers by rigid devotion to any political creed, was odious to the public, and especially to the army at whose head he was now placed. He had been guilty of that crime which honourable minds can never forgive—treachery in the face of the enemy to a leader who had trusted him. He had begun his career during the revolution as an officer in the Royalist army of Vendée; but after the authority of the republic had been established over the west of France, he endeavoured to make his peace with the Consular Government. He was imprisoned, but [illegible] he was be allowed to serve under the usurper; he receiv-ed the command of a division in the army which marched towards Belgium; and having been thus trusted, he deserted his post the night before the battle of Waterloo, and joined the Allies at Ghent. The command which he afterwards enjoyed in Spain in the Army of Occupation under the Duke of Angoulême had been unable to efface the infamy of his former conduct, aggravated as it was by the universally received fact, that though he aided in prosecuting Marshal Ney to death, he had himself been an active instrument in seducing him to join Napoleon. All parties had decided upon his cha-racter. Prince Polignac discovered too late the error which he had committed in placing so important a department of his government (Minister of War) in the hands of a man who was despised as well as hated. He endeavoured, it was said, to effect a change; but Bourmout was ambitious—he was Minister—he was supported by the Angoulême interest—and Minister he was determined to re-main. He was afterwards sent with the army to Algiers, and on the revolution taking place at Paris, General Clausel was sent by the new Go-vernment to supersede Bourmont, who forthwith proceeded to Britain, without taking France in his way, to render an account of the treasure which he had found in Algiers."—*Caledonian Mercury.*

Comparative European Mortality.—At a late meeting of the Academie des Sciences in Paris, M. Moreau de Jonnes read an interesting paper, the object of which was to show the relative num-ber of deaths in the different parts of Europe—one of the many instances of the nice statistical calcula-tions which our neighbours are in the habit of mak-ing: from this it appears that in the Roman states and ancient Venetian provinces 1 in 27 dies annu-ally; in all Italy, Greece, and Turkey, 1 in 30; in the Netherlands, France, and Prussia, 1 in 39; in Switzerland, Austria, Spain, and Portugal, 1 in 40; in Russia (in Europe) and Poland, 1 in 44; in Ger-many, Denmark, and Sweden, 1 in 45; in Norway, 1 in 48; in Ireland, 1 in 53; in England, 1 in 58; and in Scotland and Iceland, 1 in 59. Thus, it appears, that of the whole of Europe, in Italy there is the least chance of life or of its long duration. The average of deaths yearly in Europe, out of a population of 210,000,000, is 5,256,000, which is equal to one-fortieth of the whole; this, however, varies unequally between the north and the south. The former have but 1 death in 44, while the latter have 1 in 36. Out of 1,000,000 of inhabitants the deaths amount to 22,701 in the countries situate north of France, and 27,800 south of France, or a difference of 50,000, equal to 1-200th of the popu-lation. M. Moreau de Jonnes thus shows that the northern climates favour the duration of human life. The author of the paper had also made cal-culations tending to prove that the proportion of mortality is diminishing, which fact is confirmed by the return in several great cities, proving in-contestably the material ameliorations which have taken place in the great cities.—*Times, Sept.* 12.

We take the following from the *Journal du Ha-vre*:—Even those who are best acquainted with the weakness of the human mind can form no idea of the fanaticism of the Portuguese, and the advantage taken of it by the priests to favour the cause of Don Miguel. The audacity of the monks exceeds the credulity of the people, whom they deceive by their frauds. Captain Grosos, who has just arrived here from Lisbon, has related to us an instance which cannot be called otherwise than impious. A priest was preaching at Elvas. After having, in the florid language of the East, exalted the virtues of Don Miguel, he concluded his discourse by raising a wooden figure of Christ, which was purposely placed near him, and ex-claimed—'Answer, O Lord! Is not Don Miguel your beloved Archangel St. Michael sent by you upon the earth to save this kingdom, and trample heresy under his feet? The wooden Christ, it will be easily imagined, being in the hands of the monk, did not remain insensible to the appeal; and though unable to speak, gave an affirmative answer by a dignified nod of the head. The preacher, avail-ing himself of this happy condescension, contin-ued—'I thank thee, O Lord! for having aided my endeavours to persuade this unbelieving people to listen to the voice of truth, and that thou hast deigned to reveal it through me as thine organ. This, however, O Lord! is insufficient to conquer such great impiety. Finish thy divine work—speak again, O Lord! and say if it be not true that Don Miguel is a king worthy to reign over Portugal!' Here followed another assenting nod. The audience, on this second miracle, gave themselves up to the utmost enthusiasm, and ut-tered a general cry of admiration. The monk, wishing to take a further advantage of the feeling he had excited, again addressed the image, and said —'Is it not true, O Lord! that we ought to unite all our efforts to ensure peaceable possession of the throne to a king so holy, by expelling the un-worthy Don Pedro, and exterminating the ene-mies of the state and of our holy religion? The Christ had become weried by the repeated questions of his minister, and made no sign. 'Answer, O Lord! Answer, I pray thee!' Finding the image im-moveable, the priest became enraged, and rushed from the pulpit in a state approaching to mad-ness. The string, which had served to perform this mummery, had unexpectedly broken, and no mover of the antics of Punch could have been more disconcerted at finding his puppets immove-able than was the monk at this disappointment.' —*Examiner, Sept.* 1.

with his pair of braces for supporting the outward show of religion in England and Scotland. Mr. O'Connell proposes to *cement* the Union of Eng-land and Ireland, by building up the party-wall of a separate Legislature. Sir William Ingilby, having this season surprised the House into a partial repeal of the Malt-tax, which they re-versed at leisure, would now warn them into its total repeal. Irish Butter, Chimneysweepers, Bricks, Lime, Coals, Corn, Weights, Measures, and Money, are to be subject to legislatorial changes. Mr. H. Bulwer announces an attack on the snuggeries of Diplomacy; Mr. James Ken-nedy, on the Usury-laws; Mr. Fryer, on the Cornlaws; Mr. Barron, on Tithes; Mr. Halcomd, on Poor-laws; Sir Samuel Whalley, on House and Window Taxes; Mr. Wallace, on Post office Abuses; Colonel Evans, on the Police; Mr. Handley, on the Custom house; Mr. Pryme, on Enclosure Bills; Mr. Bonuet, on Election Bri-bery; Mr. E. Bulwer, on Newspaper Stamps; Mr. Faithfull, on Church Property; Mr. Buc-kingham is a Herculean legislator; he would pay off the National Debt—remodel the orders, rules and regulations of the House—afford Education to the whole rising generation—improve the mo-rality—and increase the enjoyments of the People —repeal the Usurylaws—abolish the claims of the Universities to new publications. There are four motions threatened for Triennial Parliaments, and three to exclude the Bishops from the House of Peers; surely one out of the number will take effect,

This is only a tithe of the business chalked out. It is to be hoped that the Members, during the recess, will make an effort to inform *themselves* at least, each on the subject he brings forward. —*Spectator, August* 31*st.*

It appears that the Russia Government have determined to take additional precautious against the admission into the interior of persons coming from countries under the ban of liberalism. By an official notice, dated St. Petersburgh, Aug. 27, it is announced that "The Department of Foreign Trade, by order of the Minister of France, has written to all the Custom Houses and Barriers in Russia, to take from all foreiguers arriving in the country clear depositions of their object in coming to Russia, to be communicated to the Department of Foreign Trade and the Provincial Magistrates." *Courier, August,* 19.

The Emperor of Austria has relaxed the severity of his interdict relating to the family of the Buona-partes. Jerome Buonaparte, who married the sister of the King of Wirtemberg, was permitted to reside at his Chateau, within forty miles of Vienna, but on no account, without the special license of the Emperor, to travel more than forty miles from the Imperial Palace. Since the death of the Duke of Reichstadt the restriction is removed, and the Duke de Montfort (Jerome Buonaparte) and his Duchess are now on a visit to their brother at Stutgardt. *Ibid.*

Filial Affection among Convicts.—Having gone out with Irish convicts on a former occasion I find a sad difference between the English and them. The one polished, artful, and vicious—poor Pat simple, innocent, and as tractable as a child; with a civil word you can do any-thing with Paddy. In one of my voyages from Cork there happened to be among the rest a father and two sons, for sheep-stealing. Old Murtagh was advanced in life, the sons fine, ath-letic young men. Two days after embarkation, I observed Rory, the eldest, eyeing me very wistfully, but apparently unwilling to trespass. I beckoned him aft, and desired to know what was the matter, hoped the old man kept up his spirits, &c. Emboldened by my manner, he simply begged, "if your honour would be plea-sed to divide the bolts between me and Denis, for the ould man's getting tender. God help him and I'm afeard he won't get to the end of the jour-ney away." I felt ashamed at having overlooked the poor old man so long (he was four score, but I did not know he was so old), and in-stantly removed the old man's irons, amidst the prayers and benedictions of the whole party.—Surgeon Osborne's Notes on New South Wales.

Fall in the Price of Wines.—The vintage in France this year is one of the best that has been known for several years past. The quality of these wines is almost equal to that of the cele-brated year of the comet, whilst the quantity is much larger, and even beyond that of what is call-ed an average year. It is expected that there will be a fall of about 20 per cent. in the price of the finer description of wines. In Champagne already, the wines, which were sold at 50 francs per dozen, are now offered for 30, and the commoner sorts of Champagne wine, which are frequently sold in England as high as 72s. per dozen, are offered at 27 francs, delivered at Calais. This is something under 2s. per bottle, and, adding the duty and all other expences, Champagne wine, equal to three-fouths of what is drunk in London, may be had for less than two guineas per dozen. The Rhenish wines will be also very good and abundant this year.

The Director-General of the French Post-office has given notice that all letters from France to the British settlements in Asia, America, and all other countries beyond sea with which England keep-up regular communications by packets, may hences forth be sent through England from the post-office in France, on paying the usual postage of let-[illegible] the addition of the postag[illegible]